

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1902--TWELVE PAGES

NO. 16

DRASTIC MEASURE WAS DEFEATED

Substitute Chinese Exclusion Bill Passed in the Senate With Only One Negative Vote.

Washington, April 16.—The drastic Chinese exclusion bill originally framed by the senators and representatives from the Pacific coast states met defeat in the senate today, and in its place was substituted a measure offered by Mr. Platt of Connecticut, extending the provisions of the present exclusion law, and also applying that exclusion to all insular territory under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The vote by which the substitute took the place of the original was: Yeas 48, nays 33. Once the substitution had been made, all the senators voted in its support, with the single exception of Mr. Hoar, the substitute having passed, 76 to 1. The friends of the substitute showed their strength throughout the voting on amendments that preceded final action, and succeeded in preventing any material change in its features. Some minor conditions were made, admitting Chinese persons connected with national expositions and providing for certificates of identification of Chinese in our insular possessions. Otherwise, however, the substitute was adopted substantially in the form that Mr. Platt presented it.

The senate, after disposing of the Chinese exclusion bill, made the Philippine civil government bill the unfinished business of the senate, and after a brief executive session the senate, at 6 o'clock, adjourned.

The senate failed to substitute the enacting clause of the house bill for the senate measure, so that the bill will now go to the house as an original measure, and, from a parliamentary standpoint, will have to be acted on and treated the same as though the house had not passed a Chinese exclusion bill already.

The substitute was further perfected by an amendment proposed by Mr. Mitchell, providing the judicial procedure in exclusion cases in our insular possessions.

Before the final vote was taken on the passage of the substitute bill Mr. Hoar gave notice that he would vote against the measure, and in this connection he made an earnest protest against the principle of exclusion. He believed that everything in the way of exclusion could be accomplished without involving the principle of striking at a particular class or race. Holding as he did that every soul had its rights, and that those rights were not dependent on color or race, he recorded his protest against the measure.

The bill then was passed, 76 to 1, Mr. Hoar being the only one recording himself in the negative.

Mr. Lodge secured an agreement that the Philippine civil government bill, the unfinished business of the senate, and after a brief executive session the senate, at 6 o'clock, adjourned.

THE OLD COUNCIL HAS ADJOURNED

Colorado Springs Has but Five Aldermen at the Present Time--Reorganization Will Take Place Next Monday Evening.

Colorado Springs now has only five aldermen. The change from a board to a board of five occurred last night, and came as a surprise to most of the aldermen, who thought the change would not take place until next Monday night.

City Attorney Sheafor has been leading up the statutor to a businesslike way," he continued. "We have made some mistakes, but we have been conscientious in what we have done. It has been a pleasure to me to come up to council meetings--everything has been done in such a businesslike way."

Mr. St. John in closing expressed thanks to all the members of the council for their courtesy and support. He especially thanked his colleague, Mr. Patton, for assistance and hearty co-operation all through the past year. He expressed thanks to the mayor and to the president of the council. He caused a general laugh by expressing his thanks to the reporters who, he said, had treated him fairly, although they had roared him too hard sometimes, he thought. He said he believed the boys were all right at heart, and he had no hard feelings toward them. He said he had tried to do his duty. He further said that if at any time he could aid the councilmen or citizens with any information he would be very glad to do it.

Alderman Patton interrupted the proceedings at this point to announce that a little supper was being prepared at McRae's cafe, but as the order had just gone in it might be well to keep the "debating society" going a little longer.

Alderman Clark, who retains his seat, expressed the regret of those who remain, at the departure of their five comrades. He spoke of the close comradeship which had existed between the aldermen and said it reminded him somewhat of the old muster out at Fort Leavenworth. He spoke of the uniform courtesy which had been shown by Alderman McIntyre as president of the council, and expressed appreciation of it.

Upon motion of Alderman Ashworth of the Fifth ward the council, old and new, passed a hearty vote of thanks to President McIntyre for his close attention to duty and his courtesy and kindness.

Alderman Madden of the Fifth and Alderman Banning of the Fourth, both of whom retire, spoke briefly and expressed regret at leaving their comrades.

Alderman Capell, who remains, was sorry to see all go, but was particularly sorry to see his old colleagues, Mr. McIntyre and Mr. St. John, leave. He spoke feelingly of the way they assisted him when he was new in the business. All the retiring aldermen, he said, were competent fellows, and he was sorry to part with them.

Alderman St. John then made the last motion of the old council. It was the motion to adjourn and was seconded by Alderman Hawks. It was carried with regret, and the five aldermen retired from the arena of public life.

Those whose terms have expired are: W. H. McIntyre, who has represented the First ward for six years, and was president of the council during the past year; J. C. St. John, who has represented the Third ward for six years and has been the efficient head of the water department for the past four years; William Banning, Michael Henry in his joint, struck Devlin blow on the head which resulted in his death. The jury decided the case was not guilty. The words were full of feeling.

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Alderman Clark, who has represented the Third ward for the past six years, then arose and made a short address of farewell to his associates. He spoke of his long service in the council. He said some of the meetings had been pleasant and some unpleasant, but he had never met a more sociable and good-hearted body of men than the nine aldermen with whom he had been associated during the past year. He called attention to the vast amount of work that had been done by the council since he first took his seat, and stated that the people of Colorado Springs do not realize the magnitude of the business done. As he recalled the work done he marveled that so much had been

and allies of the city during his terms; Alderman Madden of the Fifth ward, and Alderman Hawks of the Second ward, each of whom has served two years and has been a faithful member of the city council.

The new council is composed of E. R. Clark of the First ward, Francis Capell of the Second ward, A. L. Patton of the Third ward, W. C. Stark of the Fourth ward, and R. H. Ashworth of the Fifth ward. All were elected as Republicans.

After the adjournment the entire board, with the police and other city officials who were present, together with the press representatives, adjourned to the McRae cafe, where a sumptuous and faultless dinner was enjoyed. It was given by the hold-over aldermen and the city officials to the retiring members.

At the conclusion of the dinner the police patrol was pressed into service in getting the different members of the company to their homes.

IN HONOR OF RHODES

By Associated Press. Cape Town, April 16.—A meeting of citizens to establish a national memorial to Cecil Rhodes will be held today. An executive committee composed of Sir Gordon Sprigg, the premier, the mayors of Cape Colony and a number of other prominent persons was appointed. The committee will issue an appeal for funds throughout the British Empire. An immense cairn on Devil's Peak overlooking the cape peninsula. The cairn is to be surmounted by a bronze figure of Cecil Rhodes, looking to the north.

ONE FARE FOR ELKS

By Associated Press. San Diego, Calif., April 16.—The Transcontinental Passenger association transacted considerable business at its session today, and set the Elks fare to be held in San Francisco on August 18. The fare was fixed at one limited first class fare for the round trip from Pacific coast points.

The matter of the refusal of certain lines to sell tickets to the Woman's Club convention to be held in Los Angeles was taken up. The roads in question base their refusal on the ground that they are not properly prepared. After discussion, the association decided to recede from the arrangements previously made.

The question of rates for clergymen was referred to a committee to report at the next meeting. In regard to rates to the Transmississippi congress at St. Paul, the association said it committee was appointed with power to act.

The same course was taken in reference to the grand rally of Eagles to be held at Minneapolis in June.

COLONEL W. J. BRYAN GOES TO THE FRONT

By Associated Press. St. Joseph, Mo., April 16.—William J. Bryan and a party of pro-Boer sympathizers will tomorrow inspect the alleged British re-mount station at Latrop, Mo. According to a dispatch received by one of Mr. Bryan's agents, Mr. Bryan will visit the camp at the solicitation of friends in Congress who will follow his advice in the matter of urging congressional action.

LIGHT OF LIBERTY

By Associated Press. Washington, April 16.—Secretary Root has made arrangements to maintain a light in the statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, in New York harbor. The electrical apparatus belonging to the lighthouse establishment and used by it in lighting the statue will be employed for that purpose. The idea is to impress upon personal conference with the secretary of the treasury and was taken with the approval of the president.

Joseph Cooper, who was released from the penitentiary six weeks ago, after having served eight years, was then placed on the stand. He had merely come to the capitol as a visitor and had not been summoned, but said he was willing to tell all he knew. He was a complete picture of a physical and mental wreck. One could not look at him without pity. He swore that he had been confined in the penitentiary eight years, but he emphasized that it was on a false charge, that his sentence had been commuted from 14 years to the time he served. He said that it was common talk among the prisoners that Stonaker was the whole thing, that if they could fix Stonaker a pardon could be easily obtained, that this was the general impression among the prisoners. He then began to tell of how he received his parole, and it could be seen that his eight years' confinement had left him a mental wreck, that he had formed wrong impressions of facts. He read letters in which it was stated that money must be raised in order to have the court records of his trial extended, and he thought this money was meant for Stonaker. He labored under the impression that all moneys which were asked for for any purpose went to Mr. Stonaker to help get a parole. Those who were present and could study his emaciated condition could easily determine how he could form such ideas.

Senator Rush swore that he had received a communication of sentence for a man named Pritchard; that Stonaker had treated him all right, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mrs. Alexander Zesch swore that she knew nothing about having to raise money for Mr. Stonaker, although her husband was an ex-convict. During her testimony she admitted that while her husband was in the penitentiary, he had written a letter to Stonaker offering him \$250 for a parole, but that Stonaker had refused it, and had also refused to have anything more to do with his case. Her husband was then called and swore that while he was in prison that another prisoner had told him that Stonaker had asked how he was fixed financially when the other prisoner had asked Stonaker to secure a parole for him. Zesch later admitted that all parole prisoners were compelled to have of their own a suit of clothes and a ticket home, and admitted that this might have been what Stonaker meant. Zesch also swore that a man named Libby had told him that when he asked for a parole they told him to leave \$300 in the front office of the prison. That after he received his parole there was \$50 left. Libby did not know what became of the other \$250.

This ended the testimony and an adjournment was taken until Saturday evening at 7:30.

TO SUPPRESS DISORDERS.

By Associated Press. Dublin, April 16.—Three sections of the criminal act have been put in force in Ireland by a proclamation issued yesterday by Earl Cadogan, the lord lieutenant of Ireland.

These sections provide for summary jurisdiction in cases of criminal conspiracy, intimidation and unlawful assembly, for trial by special jury and for change of venue at the option of the crown.

JOINT-KEEPER ACQUITTED.

By Associated Press. Topeka, Kansas, April 16.—The jury in the case of the Daniels child with its mother Frank Devlin today returned a verdict of not guilty. Dan was a joint-keeper here and in set up a fight between Frank Devlin and Michael Henry in his joint, struck Devlin blow on the head which resulted in his death. The jury decided the case was not guilty. The words were full of feeling.

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THE IDEA OF PRISONERS

They Think Someone Had to Have the Money Before Pardons Were Secured.

Special to the Gazette. Denver, April 16.—The Stonaker investigation was continued in the senate chamber of the state capitol building today. The evidence introduced was of a vague nature, a large part of it being hearsay. The persons who were supposed to know some facts about the matter were not present. Those who have made affidavits and have not been examined will be summoned to appear at a later meeting. The evidence introduced today would indicate that there was general impression among the prisoners that money had to be furnished some one before a parole or pardon could be obtained, but just who that someone was, no one knew.

William Green, an ex-captain at the penitentiary, was the first witness. He testified that it was his business to be present at all interviews held between prisoners and outsiders; that he was always present when Mr. Stonaker was visiting prisoners, and that he never heard any mention of money in a way that would indicate that Stonaker was to derive a profit. He swore that the statement made by a colored man named Crawford that the natives confined in the camps, the natives in charge of the camp, were not present when the American commander there received yesterday the surrender of all insurgents of every insurgent to the nearest American force. General Wheaton gives General Bell great credit for his indefatigability in conducting the campaign. He was in the field on horseback day and night, personally superintending the most arduous operations.

The people of Manila are delighted at the prospect of a resumption of trade with the pacific provinces and are anxious to show Generals Chaffee, Wheaton and Bell their appreciation of taking advantage of all opportunities, provided to cardinal principles be sacrificed.

About 2,300 rifles have been received by the American officers in Batangas and Laguna provinces during the past four months. General Malvar

personally requested an interview with General Bell, in order to make his complete submission.

The lack of news from the island of Samar is due to a defective cable. It is believed, however, that the American commander there received yesterday the surrender of all insurgents in Samar, unless the planned proceedings were altered.

A case of cholera has occurred on the transport Hancock, which arrived here on Sunday last, and she has been quarantined.

General Wheaton is especially pleased with General Bell's care of the natives confined in the camps. The officers in charge are held personally responsible for the quality and quantity of the food served out, and the general welfare of the inmates of the camp. After scouring the mountain passes General Bell employed volunteer soldiers for protection against banditry. Numbers of Filipinos volunteered and expressed the liveliest satisfaction at the treatment accorded to themselves and to their families, who were in the concentration camps.

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There is good reason to believe that the Boers are vigorously demanding a representative government and that this is opposed with equal vigor by the British government. It is believed that the Boers strongly oppose the long delay proposed by Great Britain before a representative government is granted, and that they also insist on the number of Boer seats in the council being specified.

It is expected that the cabinet will assemble tomorrow to discuss the matter further.

ORPHAN BELLE APPEAL

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, April 16.—Archbishop Ireland, St. Paul, has followed a talk he has had with the president respecting the Philippine friars land question. It was the idea of Archbishop Ireland and Bishop O'Meara to have this complex question settled directly at Rome instead of through the Archbishops of Manila. They pointed out that the Boers strongly oppose the transfer of the lands to the Philippines, and that the American government has ordered the withdrawal of all British troops from the Philippines.

Mr. Sharrett favored a settlement of the question at Manila in which case he would have been appointed archbishop and would have undertaken the work himself in behalf of the religious orders. The decision in favor of Rome will involve a change in his plans.

The dispute has arisen at Havana between the American and Spanish authorities over the prohibition by the former of church taxes on funerals has not yet been brought to the attention of the war department and nothing is known of the merits of the case by Archbishop Ireland.

OIL GOES UP

By Associated Press.

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 16.—The price of oil was today pushed up five cents a barrel on the firmer grades and three cents on the lesser, restoring the last of the three successive cuts made in the last month. The advance is credited to the recent purchase of Standard Oil company of the immense holdings of the Gulf and Guay oil interests in the West Virginia interests. This deal was made on a basis of 900 barrels a day and the price was \$1.20 per barrel.

The property includes 40,000 acres of mineral territory. This purchase makes the total of the Standard's investments in West Virginia between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

By Associated Press.

Lima, Ohio, April 16.—Crude oil took a jump upwards of three cents on Indiana, two cents Ohio, and five cents on eastern oil.

RECIPROCITY DEBATE LIMITED

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 16.—The friends of the Cuban reciprocity bill won a substantial victory in the house today by carrying a motion to close general debate on Friday at 3 o'clock. The vote was 152 to 123. Thirty-three Republicans voted against the motion, but this defeat was offset by 32 Democrats, who voted with the great body of the Republicans for it. The strength of the Republican opposition to the bill, judged by this vote, has decreased six since the vote was taken on the motion to go into committee of the whole to consider the bill, when the vote stood 167 to 80.

The debate today was featureless. The speakers were: Messrs. Roberts (Massachusetts), Patterson (Tennessee), and Cochran (Missouri), for the bill, and Messrs. Bartlett (Georgia), Corliss (Michigan), Broussard (Louisiana), Bell (Colorado) and H. C. Smith (Michigan) against it.

Mr. Corliss (Michigan), in opposing the bill said it did not embrace the first principle of reciprocity.

Mr. Broussard (Louisiana), made an impassioned speech against the bill, which, he said, would ruin the cane

industry of Louisiana and transfer it to Cuba. Mr. Broussard is a sugar planter and said this year, in view of this prospective legislation, he had thrown his cane seed away and planted his fields in rice.

Mr. Bell argued that the bill was utterly indefensible from any stand-point, in that it proposed to take the tariff off raw material and leave untouched the tariff on the refined product. He criticised severely the attitude of the Democrats toward the bill. He said they tampered with Republican adversaries with supporting a measure that was 20 per cent Democratic, forgetting

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH CANADA.

By Associated Press.
Washington, April 13.—The United States enjoys more of Canadian custom than the rest of the world put together. Attention is directed to this fact in that portion of the "Report of the Department of 1901" (now in press) which deals with United States trade with Canada, an extract of which was given out for publication by Mr. Emery, chief of the bureau of foreign commerce, today. It is pointed out that so closely allied are trade relations in this country and Canada that prosperity or depression in the United States immediately finds echo in the trade of our northern neighbor. In 1877 Great Britain lost to us her lead in the matter of goods sent into the Dominion, and that year England, with but a slight interval, this country has steadily lengthened the gap. It is not as widely realized as it should be, says the report, that Canada is the best customer we have, excepting Great Britain and Germany. Consul General Bittinger, at Montreal, in a report on the subject, says:

"The United States does more business with Canada than the whole of South America and as much as with Central America, Mexico and the West Indies together, and nearly as much as with Africa, Asia and Oceania."

The report further points toward Canada," says the consul general, "causes the building up of great manufacturing interests to compete with our own. If we seek trade in other countries we must not deny them the opportunity to sell some of their products to us. Canada wants to send to the United States her lumber, wood pulp, hay, barley and minerals. The United States consumes more lumber and paper than any other nation in the world and she should be glad to admit lumber and wood pulp free. If the United States could not get all of its Canadian coal (which could profitably be sold only to a very limited extent along our eastern coast) our coal would be admitted into Canada free and our sales of coal in the Dominion would be double what they are at present."

Canada's total importation for consumption in the last fiscal year amounted to \$181,238,000. Imports from the United States reached the splendid figure of \$181,465,000, an increase of some \$900,000 over the preceding year.

Figures are given to show that the preferential tariff has failed to affect seriously trade movements. Dutiable goods from the United States showed a decrease of about \$300,000 last year, but this is attributed in part to the growth of Canadian industries.

As a curious instance of how industries may be throttled by legislation, Mr. Bittinger relates that the British preferential tariff enabled British exporters last year to send to the Dominion woolen goods to the value of \$10,000,000. As they were considered of better quality than the cheap American product many Canadian mills have been obliged to close down.

Consul Shepard, at Hamilton, in his report, calls attention to the interesting fact that the big dry goods houses of Canada send their milliners and modistes to New York several times a year to observe and copy styles and have practically turned their backs on the European modes formerly so popular.

A plan of the Canadian Pacific railway authorities to redeem 3,000,000 acres of land between the mountains and Lake Huron described by Consul General Bittinger. The scheme is to build a dam at Row river, a mile east of Calgary, cut intersecting canals and hence the effect of the force of gravitation.

Commercial Agent Freeman, at St. Pierre, French North America, notes that the local trade is suffering through the New Foundland legislation which forbids bait to be sold from the colony to the French.

SO-CALLED MISSION TO ROME.

By Associated Press.
Washington, April 13.—In administration circles in Washington there has been some amusement over the talk about the so-called mission to Rome.

The facts are that Governor Taft has impressed very strongly upon the president and secretary of war that the question of getting rid of friars was of vital consequence to peace in the Philippines and that to accomplish this it was necessary to deal directly with the head of the corporation involved.

After much discussion it was decided that Governor Taft should stop at Rome on his way to the Philippines to consult with the church authorities on behalf of the Philippine government. There would be nothing of any kind or shape in the matter which would suggest anything in the way of diplomatic relations. It would be purely a business transaction. The United States is neither favorable nor hostile to any particular sect. It desires to treat all alike with exact justice. It would be well to do justice to the friars by taking away their lands without compensation.

On the other hand it recognizes that although the Christian Filipinos are practically all Roman Catholics, they are nevertheless a unit in demanding that the friars leave the island. Governor Taft better than any other man could explain this state of things at Rome. If it is believed that if an honorable and satisfactory arrangement can be reached the result will be most beneficial to the islands and that probably no one thing could do as much good.

THE STONAKER HEARING.

By Associated Press.
Canon City, Colo., April 13.—The hearing of the charges against C. L. Stonaker, secretary of the board of charities and pardons, was begun here today.

The first witness was Warden Martin. He explained that he recommended for pardon those whom he thought worthy, but the board frequently turned down his recommendations. He admitted that he might be mistaken in some cases. He said that Stonaker was not governed by the rules of the prison in regard to conversing with the prisoners and he had given orders that the secretary's talks should be held in the presence of a deputy warden. He had heard talk about Stonaker's making deals with convicts, but nothing definite. He said he knew nothing of the affidavit of C. B. Sykes.

Deputy Warden Burghardt was the next witness. He testified he had told the warden of his accusations of Stonaker. He had no personal knowledge of his receiving money but it was common talk among the convicts.

Mrs. M. J. Lee, mail clerk, was the next witness. She had talked with convicts saying they must have money to satisfy Stonaker.

A. J. Sykes, brother of C. B. Sykes, said Stonaker told him he must raise \$500 and thought he could then secure a pardon for him. This witness was badly rattled and made several palpable errors.

Senator Frank A. Moore told of taking the affidavit of C. B. Sykes and acting as his attorney.

IN PRISON FOR LIFE FOR WEDNESDAY'S MURDER.

(By Associated Press. Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Detroit, Mich., April 13.—At midnight, 7½ hours after Prog. Joseph M. Miller, a lawyer and Mrs. Carrie M. Jennette, with a hatchet he was in Jackson prison, sentenced to spend the rest of his life there at hard labor.

He was arraigned in the recorder's court this morning on the charge of murder. His attorney, who was appointed by the court, raised the ques-

tion of Miller's sanity, and Judge Murphy accordingly appointed a committee of three alienists to examine Miller. The examination was adjourned pending their examination. After careful examination the physicians came into court this afternoon and announced that they were agreed that there was no symptom of insanity in the defendant. Miller was then ordered to plead and the condemned murderer said in a low voice:

"Guilty."

Evidence was then introduced to prove the death of Miss Jennette. At its conclusion Miller's attorney, E. C. Chamberlain addressed the court. He congratulated the police department on their efforts in tracking down the murderer and securing his confession and said that he had no sympathy with Miller, who deserved the extreme penalty of the law. In sentencing Miller, Judge Murphy called him a demon and said that he considered that the sentence he was about to impose on him was inadequate to his horrible crime.

Miller was taken back to jail, where he remained until he left for the station. According to the officers he went to Jackson at 20 o'clock over the Michigan Central railroad.

Mrs. Miller, his wife, who has been invalid for several years, is prostrated at her home and is in a dangerous condition.

RUMORS OF PEACE AND REPORTS OF BATTLES.

By Associated Press.

London, April 13.—In a dispatch from Johannesburg, dated April 14, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says the leading Boer delegates conferred today with Lord Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa at Pretoria, and that Lord Kitchener was present at this conference.

"I understand," says the correspondent, "that Lords Milner and Kitchener will jointly conduct the negotiations, and that Lord Milner will forward the Boer proposals to Mr. Chamberlain."

The Daily Mail asserts that Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, received an important dispatch from Lord Milner last (Monday) night. It is understood this dispatch outlines the basis of negotiations favored by the Boers.

The Daily Mail says it will be submitted at the cabinet meeting to be held today.

By Associated Press.

London, April 14.—News of severe fighting in the Transvaal at the end of last week has been sent by Lord Kitchener, who reports that about 200 Boers were killed, wounded or captured. There were about 100 British casualties.

The British also captured three guns and a considerable quantity of supplies. Commandant Potgieter was among the Boers killed. Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch dated from Pretoria, Sunday, April 13, recounts how Colonel Coblenz, after locating Commandant Beyer's laager at Pazel kop, moved his force, by different routes, from Pietersburg, Transvaal colony, blocking the principal lines of retreat. The fighting commences April 8, when the Inniskilling fusiliers attacked Molinspruit, covering the Boer position, and by dusk had seized a hill eastward of the poort, after combat.

Wheat was a thing of the first necessity, and he was opposed to a return to the old railroads of protection. It was, Sir William considered, for the most objectionable proposal made to the country in many years. This passion for expansion of territory and the annexation which he believed would have to be defrayed exclusively by the British taxpayer, as the security of the Transvaal would not in any way meet the expenditure. The gigantic fortunes made in the Rand had not been produced by the mines, but by projectors selling worthless mines to the ignorant and credulous.

The most severe fighting occurred April 11, in Western Transvaal, where General Ian Hamilton has replaced General Methuen in command of the British troops. The Boers attacked Colonel Kokewich's force near Roodepoort, and fighting at close quarters ensued. The Boers were repulsed, leaving on the field 44 men killed, including Commandant Potgieter, and 34 wounded. The British captured 22 un wounded prisoners.

According to last accounts, General Ian Hamilton was pursuing the remainder of the Boer command. The British losses in this fight were six men killed and 32 wounded.

At the beginning of the pursuit Colonel Kokewich captured two guns, a pompon, a quantity of ammunition and a number of wagons. A force of Boers recently overwhelmed a strong British patrol sent out from Bulfontein, Orange River colony, to clear distant farms. An officer and two men were killed, four men wounded and the remaining members of the patrol were surrounded and captured. Lord Kitchener mentions holding an inquiry into this reverse.

BUDGET ANNOUNCEMENTS.

By Associated Press.

London, April 14.—The statement showing the revenue and expenditure presented in the house of commons today by the chancellor of the exchequer. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, when opening the budget announcements, showed a total ordinary expenditure for 1902-03 estimated at £129,159,000, with war charges amounting to £45,450,000, making a grand total of £174,609,000, which is £12,993,000 below the total for 1901-92.

The chancellor of the exchequer estimated the total deficit for the present year at £26,824,000. To the deficit must be added sixteen to seventeen millions additional war expenditure.

War was a costly thing to wage, and a costly thing to terminate. After the war was over there will be great expense of the relief and resettlement of the two colonies and the restocking of farms. He hoped that, when durable peace was made, parliament would be generous and loan money for restocking the farms not only of those who fought on the British side, but of those who had been in some cases.

He said that Stonaker was not governed by the rules of the prison in regard to conversing with the prisoners and he had given orders that the secretary's talks should be held in the presence of a deputy warden. He had heard talk about Stonaker's making deals with convicts, but nothing definite. He said he knew nothing of the affidavit of C. B. Sykes.

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Detroit, Mich., April 13.—At midnight, 7½ hours after Prog. Joseph M. Miller, a lawyer and Mrs. Carrie M. Jennette, with a hatchet he was in Jackson prison, sentenced to spend the rest of his life there at hard labor.

He was arraigned in the recorder's court this morning on the charge of murder. His attorney, who was appointed by the court, raised the ques-

tion of Miller's sanity, and Judge Murphy accordingly appointed a committee of three alienists to examine Miller. The examination was adjourned pending their examination. After careful examination the physicians came into court this afternoon and announced that they were agreed that there was no symptom of insanity in the defendant. Miller was then ordered to plead and the condemned murderer said in a low voice:

"Guilty."

After mentioning that he did not purpose to interfere with beer, wine, tea and sugar, the chancellor said he must select for indirect taxation an article practically in universal consumption, the taxation of which would not unduly press any class. The ordinary expenditure of the country, quite apart from the war, was greatly increasing, and in view of the ever-growing expenditure for armies and navies in other countries, he thought it desirable to frame some scheme of taxation under which, when peace returns, there would be no difficulty in settling the country's finance system on a basis equitable alike to all the taxpayers of the country. He was of the opinion that the repeal by the late Mr. Lowe of the import duty on wheat had not realized the expectation formed at the time. The effect of a duty of three pence per hundred weight on wheat would be small but a very small fraction of a farthing increase in the price of the loaf, and the competition of the oaks was so keen that any one trying to raise the price of bread on such a ground would probably find such a position not to his advantage. The chancellor of the exchequer denied that the registration of duties on grain and flour violated the principles of free trade or would increase the cost of food. He thought the duties had been recklessly abandoned, and declared their remission did not reduce the price of food. He therefore proposed an import duty of three pence per hundredweight on flour and meal.

The total yield of this duty was estimated at £2,650,000, bringing the total estimate of the revenue from the new taxation of £5,150,000. Of the balance of the deficit the chancellor proposed to borrow £2,000,000 and to find the rest by drafts on the exchequer. He feared that the duty on grain would arouse prejudices strong and deep and that the cry of taxing the food of the people would once more be raised, but he was convinced that by no other form of indirect taxation could so much money by any possibility be found with so little effect on the article on which it was imposed and with so little injury to the trade and commerce of the country.

The chancellor of the exchequer was loudly cheered by the occupants of the ministerial benches as he concluded.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt (Liberal) was the next speaker. He corroborated the view expressed by the chancellor of the exchequer that the duty on wheat would meet with strong objection. This taxation of the people's food, he said, would bring home to the people the lesson of the war.

Wheat was a thing of the first necessity, and he was opposed to a return to the old railroads of protection. It was, Sir William considered, for the most objectionable proposal made to the country in many years.

This passion for expansion of territory and the annexation which he believed would have to be defrayed exclusively by the British taxpayer, as the security of the Transvaal would not in any way meet the expenditure. The gigantic fortunes made in the Rand had not been produced by the mines, but by projectors selling worthless mines to the ignorant and credulous.

If General Miles is retired it will simply be because that after a fair trial President Roosevelt feels that on the highest ethical grounds his retention would work grave and lasting injury to the army as a whole. As some of General Miles' friends have said that it would be unfair to retire him he has secured his promotion to a brigadier generalship only through the similar forced retirement of General Ord, himself being jumped over by a number of his senior officers in the vacancy thus created; and, in the second place, that the only action of the kind taken by President Roosevelt since he has been in office was in the case of Colonel Noyes who was compulsorily retired after reaching the age of 62 on the recommendation of General Miles.

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Reliable

THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE

Complete

DENVER

inter. April 12.—The investigation of the charges made against C. L. Parker, secretary of the state board of pardons, will begin at once. A number of members of the board of pardons and of the board of char-

ges and corrections, will leave this morning for Canon City, where the first sitting of the investigating committee will be held. The committee will hear the evidence of the ministers who have made the charges, and will then proceed to the trial of the case.

Neither could he see any distinction between the principles of the man who fathered the corporation trusts and the labor agitator who gather his substance by stirring up strife and malice among a trust of unions; that in the light of Christianity the principles of both were the same. He felt that it was not fair for the minister to be expected to uphold either.

"Christ found these contending forces of capital and labor 2,000 years ago.

The labor agitator referred to as one of the religious said to him, 'Man, speak to my brother that he may divide,' to which Christ answered, 'Man, who made me a Judge or a Divider over you?' Later Christ stood before the rich crowd and said to them, 'Take heed and beware of covetousness.' Thus he preached to the trust 2,000 years ago, and yet some little fellow bobs up and says that this is the question and that they as ministers are afraid of the trusts or the rich. Consider the parable of the man who built greater barns to hold his grain. Was not that the principle of the trust, and did not God say to him, 'Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee.'

Governor Orman announced this morning that he would take the General Gardner matter up in a few days and settle it. He did not indicate in what manner the investigation would be conducted.

A report to the Times from Ouray, says, "The county commissioners let a contract today to construct a tunnel under the Riverside snowslide on the Red mountain road, a distance of 300 feet, and 75 feet deep. This tunnel will remain intact until the latter part of the summer and be a great object of interest to tourists who are passing over the road."

CRIPPLE CREEK

Cripple Creek, April 14.—The Par-

Value Gold Mining company, operating lease on the Monument claim on Battle mountain; commenced an injunction in the district court today against O. C. Hansbrough to restrain the defendant from interfering with D. W. Heaton, new superintendent. The plaintiff company alleges that it employed the defendant as manager of the mine, but if a rich man comes, why has he not the right to make the poor subservient to his riches. God is on the side of the church and it will not be long until that man, the labor agitator, together with the rich man, the hoarder, will both drop out.

Coming more directly to the question, Mr. Edmonson said: "I respectfully dissent from the opinion of our Lieutenant governor as expressed last Monday. I do not know much about the great question of the combinations of capital and the organizations of labor trusts, for I came from a section where those things are practically unknown. I am a labor agitator, I always had to do the work. My church is not to array class against class. Its people do not know what it teaches, and when a man says my church has gone away from the people, I will say he is mistaken. There are no labor trusts, if you would take a church to them, they would get up and move off, and then criticize it. It is the poor man that sustains our churches, but if a rich man comes, why should he be kicked out? I would stand at the door of my church and fight for the admission of both."

The fight is on when a man throws himself into the world that the mining industry is bribed. Let us hope he tells an untruth. I pity the church where Lieutenant Governor Coates attends, if he gets his views from that church. His ideas do not represent the doctrinism of Christ. Take the Christian people out of Denver, and it will not be six weeks until one-half the daughters of the people will be in the low places below Larimer street, thinking that their best fate is the underworld of lustfulness.

Not so much the expression of the lieutenant governor, but the claim of lustful people that they can hide behind those expressions. My sympathies are with the laboring man, but I am not with the agitator. If Coates' statements are true, every minister should be driven out of Denver, and if they are not true, then he is the slanderer, the libeler, the inditer, he himself should be run out of the state and we are not doing our duty until we with ballots drive all such out. I want to say that here is one vote that will be cast to drive every blatherskite away from among us. The fight is on and we cannot afford to let the responsibility go. We must meet it, let's do our duty."

Rev. Mr. Utter of Unity church thought that the lieutenant governor should depend on evolution instead of revolution. He said the lieutenant governor was young yet and would learn more as he grew older.

Denver, April 14.—The court of appeals rendered a number of very important decisions this morning, one of which means a new trial in the case of the Crissley & Fowler Lumber company of Colorado Springs, against the D. & R. G. railroad. Sometime ago the courts on appeal by the lumber company were sent out a few days ago to look on the Yellow Eye mine, which is getting ready for shipment. Since a few American miners have been sent to the mine, and they were informed that there were no miners. The union scale of \$3 per day being paid in the mine, and the grievance appears to be against no labor in the camp. The Italian were driven off the hill by several men. They came to Durango and awaiting the return of the district attorney to issue warrants for arrest of the men who drove them. One of the Italians has resided Durango about nine years. Labor and others interpret the action of the attacking party to mean that the mine will not talk with the operators, allowing the aggrieved parties to appeal to the authorities for protection and redress."

A requisition was granted to the police authorities today for J. C. McLean, who was under arrest at Ft. Collins, but who is wanted in Utah.

He is charged with forgery. Governor Orman today issued requisition papers on Governor Wells of Utah for the return of D. Ova, who was arrested at Trinidad. He is charged with having entered a rooming house and stolen a quantity of goods.

Denver, April 13.—The speech of Lieutenant Governor Coates before the Miners Alliance last Monday morning which he severely criticised the miners and referred to them as the "stirrings" of the men, was the subject of the discussion in many Denver saloons today, and also in the gathering places of labor organizations. In practically every church the expressed opinion of the ministers was that the lieutenant governor had misjudged, as he was viewing the matter from an incorrect standpoint. They held that the miners, who are the ones that will be held tomorrow at which an appropriation in accordance with the mayor's recommendation will be made. The city officials and clerks have not received their salaries for four months, but they will be paid sometime tomorrow.

Judge Wilson's dissenting opinion treats the matter from a different standpoint entirely. He contends that the fire and police board should say what amounts should be appropriated.

The mayor of Denver is not happy over the result. A special meeting of the supervisors and aldermen will be held tomorrow at which an appropriation in accordance with the mayor's recommendation will be made. The city officials and clerks have not received their salaries for four months, but they will be paid sometime tomorrow.

The Lacombe Electric company won its suit against Reliance Hubbard, the court of appeals this morning. Hubbard, who represents the Denver Gas & Electric company. The fight was between the two lighting companies. The contract which the Lacombe company had entered into with this city was attacked and an injunction had been issued by a local court preventing the Lacombe from carrying out the judgment of the court.

The Lacombe had planned the entire service as a favor to the citizens. His object was "Ministers, Prophets, not Dranglers." In opening he dwelt upon the fact that the ministers are but successors to the prophets, that Christ called men to be against all classes of wrong, not the true minister would fight against any combination or trust which had a wrong object.

The suit was to fill the coffers of the Lacombe.

In the case of F. P. Stevens against W. R. Walton, which was on an appeal from the court of appeals, the Pueblo court affirmed the judgment.

Judge Malone this morning ruled that all parties applying for a divorce in his court hereafter will be required to prove an actual residence in the county as well as in the state. This will have a far-reaching effect, as many divorce

suits are brought by parties who have lived in the state over a year, but have only lived in the county a short time.

The investigation committee will be continuing the charges made by Secretary Stoen, of the board of

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The page contains numerous columns of text, likely news articles and editorials, typical of late 19th-century journalism. At the bottom, there are four prominent, decorative headlines:

- ALL THE NEWS FROM THE WORLD**
- COLORADO SPRINGS STATE**
- NOTICE OF PRACTICITIONER**
- NOTICE OF ANTENNAE**

Information About Colorado

COLORADO'S CROP ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION

Washington, D. C., April 11.—Advance figures of the census office show the crop acreage and production of Colorado for the latest census year to have been as follows:

COUNTIES	BARLEY		BUCKWHEAT		CORN		OATS		RYE		WHEAT	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
the State	21,949	581,240	27	236	85,556	1,275,860	130,862	3,069,130	2,142	26,180	24,949	5,887,770
rapido	1,867	41,769	...	...	21,412	153,750	7,628	205,570	275	3,389	35,149	418,070
rhoda	63	...	...	3	...	1,154	36,270	...	...	780	...	14,930
rock	...	...	...	...	279	3,120	...	...	...	...	...	...
santa	84	1,280	...	...	1,250	14,640	1,503	55,040	14	50	3,265	62,700
santa fe	3,126	61,430	...	...	3,409	52,330	4,811	136,859	133	2,460	24,922	599,650
santa fe	135	2,920	...	...	31	620	1,396	35,820	1	20	735	14,490
santa fe	...	...	...	...	125	230	1	30	...	...	...	...
santa fe	228	5,810	...	...	559	8,830	1,120	24,130	171	3,110	2,120	26,000
santa fe	125	4,660	...	...	2,241	88,150	1	488	11,600	...	...	...
santa fe	25	250	...	...	1,493	19,610	941	21,320	...	...	...	...
santa fe	89	1,250	...	...	1,306	18,530	1,631	95,510	326	2,350	1,242	15,500
santa fe	12	260	...	...	1,469	34,960	389	9,150	...	...	258	3,270
santa fe	21	620	1	10	397	9,510	2,310	36,300	30	400	1,520	42,780
santa fe	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1,050	...	...	8	190
santa fe	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	4,540	9	60	3	60
santa fe	70	600	...	...	...	...	198	5,530	6	70	45	730
santa fe	161	8,880	...	...	...	...	188	15,370	45	590	1,038	14,860
santa fe	117	2,230	...	...	768	11,300	742	18,870	235	3,900	8,963	17,650
santa fe	368	4	50	...	972	18,520	6,510	18,870	...	...	...	...
santa fe	...	...	...	...	213	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
santa fe	...	...	...	...	1,945	11,800	67	680	...	...	565	1,800
santa fe	...	...	...	...	8	180	1	30	...	...	1	20
santa fe	79	1,530	...	...	39	769	1,597	53,170	4	50	1,354	37,120
santa fe	4,134	110,880	...	...	2,471	50,370	4,694	127,600	33	580	20,968	601,080
santa fe	216	2,690	3	10	1,003	8,480	2,377	45,330	14	280	1,151	13,850
santa fe	5	50	...	...	301	3,260	25	329	...	...	44	280
santa fe	89	1,400	...	...	3,267	51,020	1,385	33,750	135	860	1,505	15,899
santa fe	65	2,400	...	...	707	21,740	994	32,690	19	430	2,150	54,910
santa fe	17	400	...	...	421	8,860	1,443	4,090	4	50	560	31,470
santa fe	79	1,510	...	...	2,211	5,810	1,773	33,440	...	...	...	...
santa fe	686	22,130	...	...	4,930	88,450	2,025	51,320	8	100	4,887	34,820
santa fe	151	3,810	...	...	4,944	159,930	3,139	35,850	5	100	4,967	90,820
santa fe	44	1,330	...	...	...	...	1,345	45,820	...	...	200	18,870
santa fe	6	300	...	...	1	20	2	100	11	170	14	580
santa fe	5,185	89,380	...	...	...	...	131	2,000	43	360	3,802	28,320
santa fe	6	300	...	...	6	200	1,754	60,290	7	160	236	6,910
santa fe	80	1,510	...	...	...	...	1,620	185,830	15	350	13,712	20,650
santa fe	232	4,510	10	60	3,569	73,730	3,995	93,590	33	210	7,113	102,640
santa fe	10	200	1	20	4,396	18,220	1,269	33,700	27	490	672	15,070
santa fe	41	1,190	...	...	48	370	1,973	58,920	7	190	745	19,320
santa fe	242	12,720	...	...	73	1,900	1,632	185,820	15	350	13,712	20,650
santa fe	534	13,390	...	...	15	160	3,328	118,750	92	1,520	1,623	16,510
santa fe	6,6	14,200	...	...	9	170	1,779	102,640	7	140	18,360	22,080
santa fe	64	820	...	...	36	250	429	11,410	18	420	57	1,100
santa fe	32	480	...	...	1,125	25,550	377	10,160	22	480	1,395	23,490
santa fe	115	2,650	...	...	1,178	18,220	263	6,900	34	170	368	5,810
santa fe	5,130	150,760	6	70	6,963	112,120	12,181	345,800	89	1,200	76,249	189,800
santa fe	40	320	...	...	7,947	70,900	541	1,270	29	119	9,871	16,750
santa fe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	2,490	...
santa fe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Indian reservation.

SANATORIUM AT CANON CITY PROJECTED.

Canon City, April 12.—It is rumored here that a sanatorium of considerable size will be built in Canon City. The promoters of this scheme are outside people, and should they bring the institution to the west it would be located in the long narrow Grand Canyon of the Arkansas, a most desirable as well as the most problematical site in this section. The hot mineral water in this place will be utilized to good effect should this scheme be effected. There is undoubtedly a great demand for a concern of this kind here, Canon City claims the best climate in the state, and no better temperature could be found.

The street railway between Canon City and Florence, which has been talked of much, is now almost to the point where it is a sure thing. The promoters are in New York city making contracts for funds and it is probable that the money will be obtained by the sale of stock in this company. The construction of this can be expected to be a very great benefit to the towns of Canon City and Florence, and will be a source of material revenue for those putting it through.

A committee was appointed some time ago by the Business Men's Association, consisting of Mayor Peabody, T. M. Stirling, and others, to go to Canon City and get rates from other railroads for insurance. As a result of their efforts in that direction, A. T. Bailey, who fixes rates for all of Colorado, outside of Denver, arrived here Wednesday evening and yesterday made a thorough examination of the water works of Canon City. A trial test was made by the firemen, and their work and rapidness was most satisfactory. Mr. Bailey was well pleased with the test and thought it probable that Canon City would be re-rated in the near future and that lower rates would be established.

HUERFANO SHEEPMEEN. Special to the Gazette. Walsenburg, April 10.—The sheepmen of Huerfano county held their second meeting Tuesday and Wednesday at the court house in Walsenburg to perfect their association of "Sheepmen and Wool Producers." They allege that they are constantly depredated, deprived of their rights. Several have had their sheep destroyed and the highest cattle owners such as John Meyers, D. G. and others who are big owners seem justly disposed, but that some of the smaller owners and officious employees are the ones who constantly harass them. They want no more than their rights and are willing to make any equitable agreement that can be reached. The organization is solely for the protection and property protection, and to devise means to ferret out evil doers, and prosecute them according to law. At their last meeting they employed attorney to draw up a constitution and by-laws for their own government. Such an instrument was adopted today, and an application for incorporation was filed, which reads as follows: "President, D. Montevideo; Vice-President, Laredo Valdez; Secretary, J. G. Archuleta, and treasurer, A. D. Valdez. Their regular meetings are to be held annually on the first Monday of January, and special meetings will be called when necessary."

OIL NEWS.

DEVELOPMENT IN BOULDER OIL Special to the Gazette. Boulder, April 12.—This week's development has been of the most interesting sort to those interested in the Boulder oil fields. The Alamo has oil and the Cleveland is beginning to get the same indications that the other wells showed at the same depth. The King and Martin have got oil, and are agreed that three wells will have been started this week. Mr. McAlfe, one of the owners of the Cleveland, said to-night that the oil was first discovered in the valley where the oil was first discovered.

OIL IN HUERFANO COUNTY. Special to the Gazette. Walsenburg, April 10.—There is oil in Huerfano county, and we will find it before we give up hunting for it," said Commissioner W. N. House, who is a large stockholder and one of the done some boring along the Huerfano River, and the Alamo and other wells should get the cap rock in the next 300 feet. "With no bad luck we ought to be it about next Thursday. Things certainly look most encouraging at present."

The Alamo went through more shale, and then into sand again, today, and about 3 o'clock this afternoon more oil was encountered, and the baffle brought up quite a quantity of oil. All doubt that the Alamo was surely in oil seems to be set at rest now, and the officers of the company and everyone else are correspondingly happy. It will take a few days more drilling to determine the permanent flow, but all who have been out to the well think that

ANOTHER STRIKE OF OIL AT DEBEQUE.

Special to the Gazette. Debeque, April 11.—This afternoon oil was struck in the Winchester well at a depth of 410 feet. This well is about three miles north of the Swan and Blaine wells and is at the foot of Mount Logan. No water has so far been encountered. Taking into consideration the difference in elevation, the oil stratum must be the same as that encountered by the Swan well in 250 feet, being the first oil found. This strike demonstrates that the oil basin extends northward at least three miles, and the lay of the country indicates a much greater distance.

Everybody here is jubilant over this indication, and is preparing

Some of the Routes by Which the District is Accessible

"ON TO THUNDER MOUNTAIN"

Gateways already thronged with gold seekers from everywhere

The cry "On to Thunder mountain" rings in the ears of prospectors and mining men of the west.

From north, from south, from east and from west, processions have been started and are now wending their way towards the new eldorado of the Rockies. But at present all prospectors are compelled to stop far from their destination. The rigors of winter in the region of that mountain towards which the eyes of the many are turned with longing is so great that access to the gold belt is almost a physical impossibility, even for the most sturdy mountaineer.

At Mackay, Salmon City, Red Rock, Council and Boise City the gold seekers are gathered in impatient bands waiting for the trails to open up, while all along the snow-covered stage and wagon roads, as far up as Three Forks, South Fork and other stations, are small bands of those who, more eager than the others, have progressed as far as brute nature can carry them and are willing to remain in the snow-bound country until the spring rains and sunshine shall loosen the mountains of white that bar their progress to the summits of the hill of promise.

But the time is coming when the trail will be open. It will not be many weeks hence and it will be well for prospective travelers to pick their route and make preparations for the trip.

There are five routes into the Thunder mountain country. These routes have four railroad terminals, two routes starting from one railroad point. One of the best-known routes has its railway terminus at Boise, Idaho. From that city to Idaho City is a distance of 34 miles with a stage running daily. From Idaho City to Banner, a distance of 26 miles, there is a good road through a rich mineral and timber country. From Banner to the Payette river is a distance of 12 miles. The river is crossed on the new bridge, built in the fall of 1901. From the bridge to the foot of Clear Creek mountain is 12 miles over a well-constructed wagon road. From Clear Creek mountain the state wagon road



TO RETURN TO CIVILIZATION. Party of Thunder Mountain Miners Prepared to Leave the District—Edge of Roof of Cabin Can Be Seen on Extreme Left.

trail of eight miles, and from there to Pen basin is six miles. In this basin will be established a supply camp, where food for man and beast can be secured. From Pen basin to the sum-

Council to Meadows, the service is daily and the road as good as any in the state. Idaho, from Meadow to Warrenton is one day's stage ride. There is plenty of wood and excellent water along this route and fodder is plentiful and of very good quality. From Warrenton to Thunder mountain is over a good pack trail through a richly mineralized country where the prospector will find many opportunities to try his luck ere reaching the great Thunder mountain.

A new route goes from Council to the farming town of Roseberry, 23 miles, and from there to South Fork, another point which is only 30 miles. From South Fork to the town of Roosevelt in Thunder mountain is 30 miles. This is known as the "Blood" road and is at present in course of construction. About the middle of April the road will be in excellent condition. From there to Roosevelt the road is 12 miles. From Roosevelt to the town of Roosevelt there is a very good trail.

There are two routes which start from Mackay. The road that has been used most this winter is known as the "Stanley route." The distance from Mackay to Clayton is 50 miles over a perfectly level stage road. From Clayton to Stanley is 45 miles. The road is in excellent condition and passes along the Salmon river to Valley Creek. From Cape Horn is a day's drive through a country that will interest the prospector and miner. To Sea Foam is a pleasure jaunt through a country literally alive with game. There is a supply camp at Sea Foam where hay and grain will be stored for the accommodation of the Thunder mountain travelers. From Sea Foam to Thunder mountain is only 50 miles of a good trail.

The Mackay-Challis-Three Forks route will in all probability attract the most travel to the gold fields, as the road is in first class condition and a line of handsome Concord stage coaches and Three Forks. The distance from Mackay to Challis is the old stage road is 50 miles; from Challis to the new town of Three Forks is only 60 miles; considerable of the distance is over the old Challis and Salmon City stage road. At the town of Three Forks arrangements have been made to run pack trains to Thunder mountain daily. At present there is no stage line to Stanley, but when the snow begins to disappear the traveler to Thunder mountain will find it most convenient to "go in" by way of Three

Another route that has become popular with Coloradans leaves the railroad at Red Rock. From Red Rock a Concord stage takes the traveler to Salmon City, 60 miles away. The trip takes but a day. From Salmon City the stage goes to Three Forks, a distance of 55 miles. There the stage line ends. The trail from Three Forks is 50 miles and along the entire distance is a plentiful supply of grass. Several

herds of stock have been wintered here for several years and there are no sheep to spoil the supply of fodder. The pack trains of the Red Rock, Salmon and Thunder Mountain Stage company will enter Thunder mountain at Roosevelt, just as the Dewey mines. Stages will leave Red Rock for Salmon City and Thunder mountain twice daily after the first day of April.

This is the best known route and will be the one most patronized when the country becomes accessible. At present the traveler is able to proceed but a short distance beyond Three Forks. The pack animals cannot proceed further. They fall through the snow.

There are many Colorado Springs parties at present in that country waiting for the routes to open up. More will get there before the first of April. Reports from the district continue to be of the most flattering nature. A recent traveler who got into the gold belt states that the belt extends for 60 miles along the trail and there will be good prospecting 30 or 40 miles from the famous Dewey mines.

Those who intend to penetrate into the interior should go well provisioned. Food for man and beast is high there and will continue to be high on account of the long distance all supplies must be freighted. One of the best paying propositions in the country would be a general merchandise store to supply the demands of all classes.

The points mentioned in the descriptions of the routes may be seen on the accompanying map.

Hot Shot for Politicians.

All who are interested in good government, and all who admire fearless speaking out, will find "The Cause of Good Government," by Benjamin C. Potts, in the April Era, well worth reading. This is how Mr. Potts begins his introduction:

"There is one state in the union where, more than in any other, the cause of good government has the largest opportunity for its earliest advancement where the accumulated mischiefs of 60

years have been wintered here off" from the deposits of the state funds in the "selected banks." They paid the payrolls for a part of the money they need in their campaigns as well as for the men they need, whom they put upon the rolls. In short they "work" the collection and distribution of the tax-payers' money exactly as any other mercantile gathers and distributes its goods. But the appointments to the bench have not escaped the suspicion of partisan influence seeking to control the political decisions of the courts. And yet this state seems to be on the verge of such a revolution, as will make it the model republic of the federal union. Heretofore it has been only an empire.

The Last Resort.

He visited a noted specialist, and after waiting an hour, had an opportunity to pay a fee and narrate his personal misery of insomnia. The medical man listened and suggested one remedy after another, with each and every one failing. The patient, however, had unsuccessfully experimented. Finally the specialist wrote a prescription and handed it to his patient.

"What is it?" inquired the latter.

"Oh, a bromide," said the doctor; "it will benefit you."

"Rats!" said the other, degenerating into slang. "Tried 'em all; they ain't no good." Further receding into bad grammar.

The doctor, evidently annoyed, bowed, and, handing the man back his fee, destroyed the prescription, and said: "There's only one thing left—you had better try sleeping cars."—(New York Times)

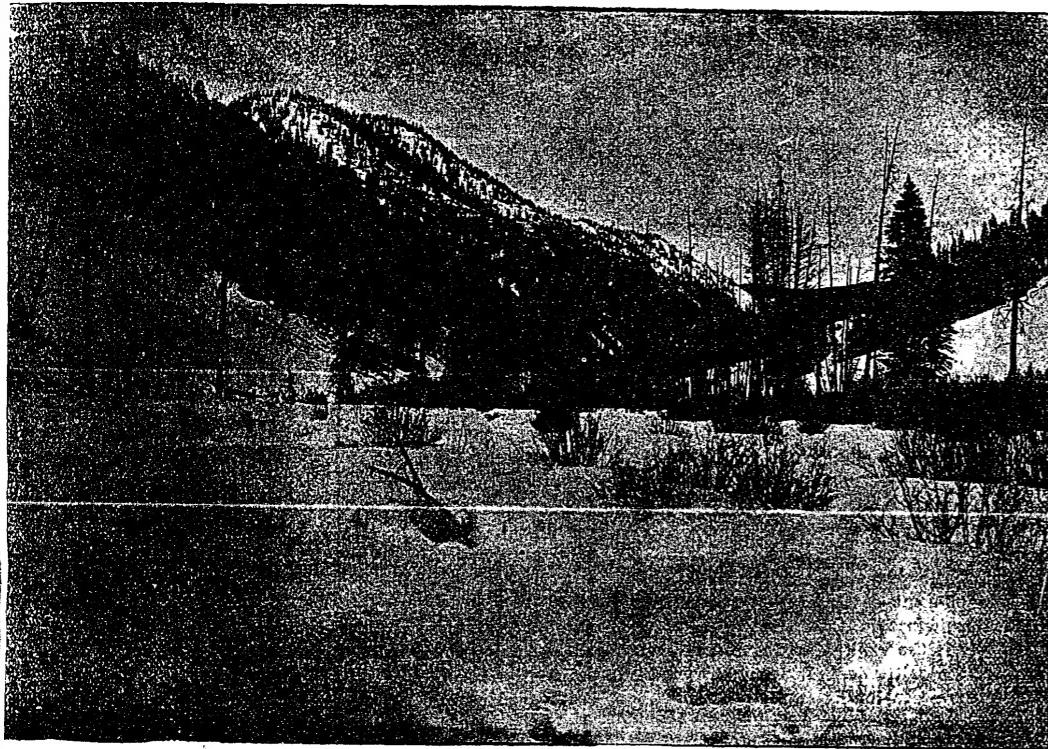
In the Wild West.

Everybody seemed to avoid the man. "What's the matter?" asked the stranger from the east.

"He is lacking public spirit," was the scornful reply.

"What's that?" asked the stranger.

"Oh, he doesn't care anything for the general welfare or the enjoyment of the community. Only a mean man would spoil a lynching after a dull session



ROOSEVELT TOWNSITE — THUNDER MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

"How are you going?" asked the returning pilgrim.

"On horseback," replied the would-be pilgrim.

"If your horse can travel on snow-shoes you may get there," was the answer of the man who had tried it.

And that is about the size of it.

It is possible for a man, unencum-

bered, to go on horseback, but the proposed Thunder Mountain wagon road, which is soon to be built by the citizens of Boise, com-

mences.

From the point of departure from the State wagon road to Elk creek is 10 miles by trail. From Elk creek to the

summit of Sulphur creek is an easy

continuation, on a distance of 12 miles, to where the proposed Thunder Mountain wagon road, which is soon to be built by the citizens of Boise, com-

mences.

From the point of departure from the

State wagon road to Elk creek is 10

miles by trail. From Elk creek to the

summit of Sulphur creek is an easy

trail of Indian creek there is a fine trail of 25 miles and from there to the divide between Little Indian creek and Monumental creek is only six miles. Down Monumental creek to the town of Roosevelt, the metropolis of Thunder mountain, is 15 miles.

Another route leaves the railroad at Council. There is a stage line from

the town of Council to the old stage road to the new town of Three Forks is only 60 miles; considerable of the distance is over the old Challis and Salmon City stage road. At the town of Three Forks arrangements have been made to run pack trains to Thunder mountain daily. At present there is no stage line to Stanley, but when the snow begins to disappear the traveler to Thunder mountain will find it most convenient to "go in" by way of Three

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years have been made so apparent that there is no community, no polling place, where they are not unanimous.

One of the worst criminals is ripe to put the cause of good government at issue; and that state is Pennsylvania.

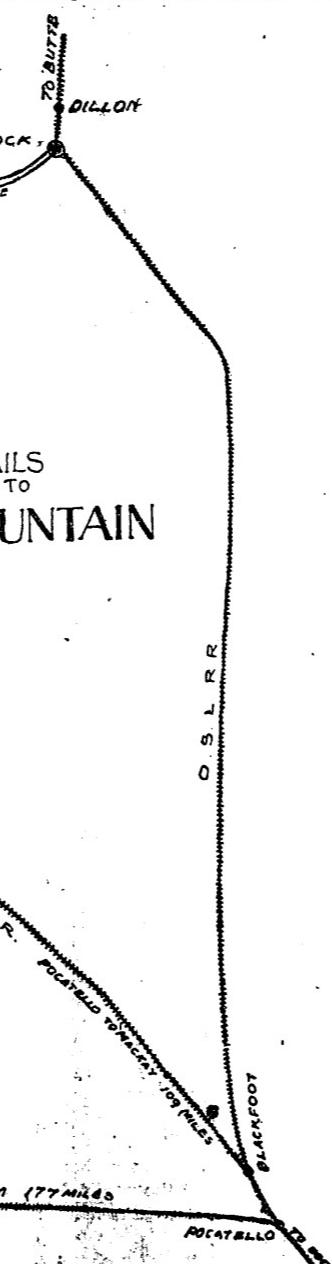
There is no exercise of the despots of partisanship to which the politicians have not addressed themselves; no aims too low, nor means too vicious, nor methods too abhorrent to the public mind, for those who have controlled the policies of both the great political parties, and all the jobbery of the state legislature, with every place in the cities, counties, boroughs, townships and school districts where a dollar of plunder could be had. They compel tribute money to be paid to them out of the appropriations for the public schools and the sustenance of the state charities. They have a "rake-

off" when the boys were just dying for a bit of sport."

Did he do that?

"Yes. Everything was framed up right and we had the rope on him, when the darned mean critter up and proved that he wasn't the man we wanted and we had to let him go. The boys'll never forgive him for that."—(Brooklyn Eagle)

When my eldest brother (an exceptionally gifted man, who scarcely lived to middle age) was a very little boy, his mother had occasion to correct him for some fault, telling him that his parents could not love him so well if he did such things. He thought a moment, then gravely replied: "When my father and mother forsake me, the Lord will take me up!"—(The Standard)



THUNDER MOUNTAIN SETTLEMENT. This Picture is a Recent One and Shows the Entire Settlement as It Is at Present.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

THURSDAY, APRIL 17.

Published Every Thursday
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

"FREE TRADE FOR THE FARMER; PROTECTION FOR THE TRUSTS."

CONGRESSMAN DICK of Ohio, who by the way is secretary of the Republican national committee, very aptly stated in the Republican congressional caucus that the enemies of the so-called "Cuban reciprocity bill" might well claim that the champions of that measure were in favor of "free trade for the farmer and protection for the trusts."

This Cuban bill is even worse than that.

It wears the mask of purity and progress while in reality it is vicious, venal and mean.

It pretends to carry into effect the noble doctrine of reciprocity as advocated by President McKinley in his last speech while in fact it is nothing more nor less than a bold attempt on the part of the most corrupt and corrupting trust of the world to filch some \$8,000,000 out of the treasury of the United States at the expense of the western farmers of the United States.

It masquerades as a friend of the down-trodden and poverty-stricken people of Cuba when in reality it does not add one penny to their resources nor one dime to their income.

It disguises itself as a Republican measure when in fact it violates every pledge of the party and every tenet of its faith.

In the discussion of this measure by the sugar trust press of the country, pages of cant and hypocrisy have been inflicted upon the people.

We have been told over and over again that the people of Cuba were in the worst condition industrially and financially ever known in the island and that this measure would revive industry and give the people an income which would alleviate all of their suffering. Yet all of the reliable statements from that island show that the soil was never so thoroughly tilled as at the present time, that the people never were so prosperous, that the American sugar trust has bought for three years in advance the entire sugar crop of the island and that the passage of this bill would not affect the Cuban people in the slightest degree.

Mr. S. N. Wood, one of the leading citizens of Denver, recently visited Cuba and he states that the people are in anything but a poverty-stricken condition. That on the contrary they all appear busy and prosperous. The sugar mills are all in operation and the crops are very large. Mr. Wood's statements are more to be relied upon than those of all the sugar trust agents, lobbyists and editors combined.

The doctrine of reciprocity as announced by President McKinley is as follows:

"By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus. A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities; mutual exchange is manifestly essential to the continued healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible, it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. WE SHOULD TAKE FROM OUR CUSTOMERS SUCH OF THEIR PRODUCTS AS WE CAN USE WITHOUT HARM TO OUR INDUSTRIES AND LABOR."

"Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet, and we should sell everywhere we can and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and productions, and thereby make a greater demand for home labor."

But this maverick bill now pending in congress, which loyal Republicans repudiate and which Democrats refuse to adopt, does not come within any of the conditions named by President McKinley as warranting reciprocity.

"WE SHOULD TAKE FROM OUR CUSTOMERS SUCH OF THEIR PRODUCTS AS WE CAN USE WITHOUT HARM TO OUR INDUSTRIES AND LABOR."

Sugar is not one of those products. Neither is the sugar trust an "infant industry" of the United States requiring \$8,000,000 from the treasury to keep it in existence.

The short of this whole matter is an attempt to give several millions to the sugar trust outright and an effort to set the precedent of placing a permanent bounty on Cuban-raised sugar over all other foreign sugar, thus increasing in a slight degree the orders from the eastern merchants and manufacturers of the United States by the inhabitants of that island.

Although the greatest and most profitable market in the world for the eastern merchants and manufacturers is in the western states, still those same eastern merchants and manufacturers seldom lose an opportunity to cripple or handicap the industries of the west.

One prosperous American farmer is worth more as a buyer of the products of the mills and shops of the east than a dozen prosperous Cuban farmers would be.

It seems marvelous that the eastern manufacturer who is so clever in so many ways is so densely ignorant about the western ways and western trade.

The proposed reduction of 20 per cent. on Cuban sugar means the immediate closing of many beet-sugar factories in the United States and the stopping of the proposed construction of many more, for no person can tell where this policy will end when once it is begun.

Where the Republican party has had the great advantage over the Democratic party in recent years has been the confidence of the people in its platform pledges and the supreme faith in its ability at all times to fulfill those pledges.

If it breaks its promises to its people in this matter, so soon after its solemn pledges of 1890 to protect the beet-sugar industry, then well may all people lose faith in its intentions and its policy, for, as Representative Littlefield well said in his speech in the Republican caucus, if the doctrine of protection is not to cover all industries equally and the west is to be discriminated against in that behalf then let the manufacturers of Pennsylvania and New England beware for the time will be short when the west will throw down all protection to eastern industries.

It certainly is an anomalous condition of affairs when western Republicans are compelled to look for help to Democratic members of congress to maintain the time-honored party principle of protection.

Fortunately it is almost certain that this Cuban bill will not become a law at this session of congress, for however pliable the Republican majority in the house may be, there are stalwarts enough in the senate to prevent its passage.

But the Republican managers in the house seem to lose sight of the fact that a congressional election takes place within a few months and that the future political complexion of that body depends upon the result in the beet-sugar sections of the country.

The western Republican members have generally remained true to their constituents and their pledges and they may receive an indorsement at the polls, if the Cuban bill does not become a law, but if the party to which they give their allegiance passes the bill in spite of their protests, they will probably be offered up as a vicarious sacrifice to the greed and disloyalty of their eastern colleagues.

The fight now on in congress is an interesting one and it is of far-reaching importance to the Republican party.

SENATOR HANNA AND THE LABOR PROBLEM.

THE RIGHTS of labor are not the result of evolution.

They have existed quite as long as the rights of capital.

It is their full recognition that is the fruitage of the thought and effort of the past decade.

Common sense and justice have supplemented cunning and demagogic in the councils of both labor and capital.

Capital is abandoning the lockout system, and labor is getting away from violence and strikes.

Fortunately for the rest of us, both capital and labor have reached the conclusion that they must not only get together, but that they must stay together.

The chip-on-the-shoulder day is a thing of the past. Labor has certain prerogatives which capital must recognize; capital has certain other prerogatives which labor must recognize.

The PEOPLE have certain rights which both must recognize.

Many of the leaders of capital and labor have quietly entertained these notions, but, it seems, the task of enforcing them has been left to one man—Senator Marcus A. Hanna.

And who else in public life could reasonably hope, not only to reconcile the differences between such potential forces as capital and labor, but to bring them into a genuine era of hearty good-will?

Senator Hanna is endowed with ability of the highest order, namely, good, substantial, common-sense. He has been blessed with a stalwart sense of justice, and, when one comes to take his measure, it will be seen that he is strong enough to lead the new coalition between capital and labor which promises so much for the present and future good of humanity.

And how is he able to do this?

By ascertaining what is the right of every controversy, and then by seeing that the right is done. His whole career has brought him into the closest contact with the representatives of both classes. He has employed in his great industrial enterprises thousands of laborers; paid them good wages; corrected abuses; righted wrongs; kept his industrial household in good order; treated his employees like men—and never had a strike.

When depression settled down on the business of the country, he met his men in a spirit of amity and good will, and his concessions to them were greater than their concessions to him. He never stooped to flatter or cajole them. He told them the truth, and credited them with the intelligence to see it. He wanted their respect quite as much as their affection. It has earned both.

On the other hand, Senator Hanna has for years been a commanding figure in the business and commercial world. He understands, by practice and experience, the methods of modern industrial life. He accepts as a condition the necessity of consolidating and unifying, instead of scattering and disintegrating, the capital of the country to develop and create the wealth and resources of the country.

As he asks the right of organization for capital, he accords the same right to labor.

He knows what the duties of labor, and exacts them; he also understands the obligations of capital, and performs them. In addition to all this, he takes into consideration the rights of the people, and grants them.

The inevitable result has happened, as it was bound to happen. Capital, labor and the people respect him. More than this, they have confidence in him.

The settlement of every controversy between employer and employee, in which Senator Hanna has intervened, is a monument to his ripe judgment, his broad-minded policy, and to the wisdom and justice of his demands. The whole nation is under lasting obligations to him for this great public service, and the public feels that a man has been found who is great enough to solve in a practical way the problems which have hitherto been the dreams of theorists.

It will not do to attempt any partisan belittlement of Senator Hanna's leadership in the new compacts between labor and capital. Abuse, misrepresentation and vilification have been heaped upon him with unmeasured severity. No man ever appeared in public life who was so coarsely defamed. His own party was suspicious

of his motives. The opposition reviled him as the personification of everything that was inimical and dangerous to the republic. But, with admirable steadiness of purpose and strength of character, he has emerged from the storm with the respect of the whole country. All men look upon him with kindlier feelings than before, and he has become the friend of all classes. Hanna has gained the first rank of statesmanship, and already his figure has become colossal in our national life.

With it all he emphatically and we believe sincerely declares he is not a candidate for president but is simply contributing his mite to the betterment of existing conditions.

THE COLORADO POLITICAL HOROSCOPE.

IN ANOTHER COLUMN of this paper will be found a communication from Judge Belford on the condition of the Republican party of Colorado.

He asks what remedy this paper can suggest for existing evils inside the party and how best the Republicans can achieve success at the polls.

The Gazette regrets it has not the wisdom necessary for a complete answer to the judge's questions. However, there are some remedies which can be easily applied and which are patent to the most casual observer.

The prime one is for Republicans to actively take hold of their own party affairs, and in such numbers in every locality as to effectually squelch any and every attempt at ring or boss rule. The leaders referred to by Judge Belford are purely self-constituted leaders, and they will last only so long as the party permits them to exist.

The gag rule, packed conventions, Brown hotel coterie methods of settling results in state conventions have gone by forever. The aroused conscience of the party has compelled the adoption of fair rules, the election of an honorable business man as chairman, and an order from the president compelling federal office holders to keep aloof from active participation in politics.

Everything is in good shape for the rank and file of the party to have an inning, and, unless all signs fail, they intend to improve their opportunity.

We do not believe things have reached the point inside the Republican party in Colorado where the mediation of Senator Hanna as national chairman is required, although undoubtedly much harm is done the party in the state by the gross misrepresentations of the condition of affairs in Colorado to both the national chairman and the president by the gang which would like to perpetuate itself in power and favor so far as the federal administration is concerned. That crowd is so odious to Colorado voters as to lose the Republican party thousands of votes at every election, and detract considerably from the fair fame and good name of the president as a disciple of clean government and as an advocate of fit appointees.

But the remedies are all within the easy grasp of the state Republicans. If it is not worth while for Republicans to arouse themselves to the effort required to drive the little coterie of repudiated politicians out of control of the party machinery, then it is not worth while to think about carrying the state this fall.

So generally and clearly is this fact understood in all parts of Colorado that it is quite certain that the members of the party will do their duty when the time arrives.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

PROFESSOR DEXTER, who was at one time connected with the Colorado Springs High school, and is now a member of the faculty of the University of Illinois, is establishing quite a reputation in a new department of science. His specialty may be described as physiological meteorology, that is to say, he studies the effects of weather upon human health, temper and actions.

The Gazette has previously called the attention of its readers to some of Professor Dexter's conclusions, and now we have a new table, the result of a careful analysis of the records of schools, banks, police departments and boards of health, showing the effects upon individuals of the absence of wind. Representing normal behavior by the figures 100, the following table shows the variation caused by calms or weather when the wind blows less than four miles an hour.

Schools, absences	314	Insanity, (male)	67
Schools, deportment	50	Insanity, (female)	34
Penitentiary deportment	80	Suicide	62
Assault and battery (male)	89	Death	104
Assault and battery (female)	45	Policemen off duty	105
Drunkenness, (male)	78	Banks, Errors in	105

These figures show that in calms there are three times as many absences from school as when the wind is blowing at a normal rate, that there are only about half as many cases of misconduct, and two-thirds as many deaths. In general, Professor Dexter interprets the figures to mean that during calms those life phenomena which are due to depleted vitality are excessive, while those due to excessive vitality are deficient in number. Two general causes are looked for to account for this condition. "The first is based upon the general facts bearing upon ventilation, and the second upon those of atmospheric electricity. The first would only be applicable to the conditions of large cities, while the second would be valid for any spot on the earth's surface. If the normal proportions of oxygen are to be maintained in the immediate vicinity of great combustion of oxygen fresh air must by some means be brought in to take the place of that, the normal mixture of which has been disturbed. We are quite familiar with these facts in their bearing upon the ventilation of buildings, but there is no difference except that of magnitude between a building in which the air is being robbed of its oxygen through combustion, and a city in which the same process is going on."

Professor Dexter is recognized as a careful and reliable student. He is not a crank or jumper at conclusions, and his experiments are valuable. If it is true that calm weather tends towards deficient vitality, it is probably equally true that an excess of wind tends towards excessive vitality.

In this there may be an explanation, both of some of the benefits derived from a residence in Colorado, and some of the ills consequent upon a continued residence in this state. All of these physiological results are attributed by the unthinking to the altitude. It is the "altitude" that benefits the invalid, and the person who goes to the sea level does so as a relief from the "altitude." Possibly the wind and the sunshine have a good deal more to do with them than the elevation above sea level.

THE PROGRESS OF A DECADE.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT has recently issued a bulletin showing the progress that has been made by this country in the decade from 1890 to 1900.

The figures are of great interest and value, and they show conclusively the great progress that is being made by this nation in every avenue of material prosperity.

1890. 1900.

Area, continental, square miles 3,025,500 3,025,600

Population 62,622,250 76,303,387

Population, per square mile 20.70 25.22

Wealth \$65,037,091,000.00 \$94,300,000,000

Wealth, per capita 1,028.57 1,235.86

Debt, per capita, less cash in treasury 14.32 14.52

Circulation of money 1,429,251,270.00 2,055,150,998.00

Circulation, per capita 22.82 26.93

Deposits in savings banks 1,524,844,506.00 2,449,547,885.00

Deposits in national banks \$1,485,095,856.00 \$2,508,248,588.00

Deposits in savings banks, number 4,258,893 6,107,083

Receipts, net ordinary \$403,080,983.00 \$567,240,852.00

Receipts, customs 229,668,585.00 233,164,871.00

Expenditures, net ordinary 261,637,203.00 447,553,458.00

Expenditures, war 44,582,838.00 134,774,768.00

Expenditures, navy 22,006,206.00 55,953,078.00

Expenditures, pensions 106,936,855.00 140,877,316.00

Public debt 1,552,140,205.00 2,136,961,092.00

Interest on public debt 35,099,2

MINES AND MINING

ANACONDA DECIDES TO LEASE.

Cripple Creek, April 12.—The Anaconda Mining company has decided to lease its mining estate on Bull Hill and for the present cease company operations. This action has been decided upon by the company officials as a result of the excellent returns now being received under the leasing system. The company owns about 94 acres of Gold hill territory, and there are at present about 30 different sets of lessees operating upon the ground. Of the lessors, about one-half are now in shipping ore. During the past year the Anaconda company has leased approximately \$60,000 in royalties by the lessees. The miners in the company's employ have been laid off. It is stated that many of them will attempt to secure leases from the company.

The Elkhorn Consolidated company has granted a lease on the Tornado to J. S. Osborne and W. H. Clements. The lease extends for a period of one year, and operations will be commenced on Monday morning. The royalties will be fixed at \$20 per ton, and all ore shipped. The lessees have ore in sight, and they will put up a force of eight men at work to prepare a shipment at once.

The ore now showing will average between one and two ounces in gold to the ton. The lessees are allowed the use of the present plant of machinery and the tools, and according to the terms of the lease, no sinking is required. Mr. Clements will take the active management of the property.

J. F. Weyandt has purchased a one-third interest in the R. M. Lester lease on the Addie C. on Mineral hill, for a consideration of \$500. The showing at the lease is very good, and it is stated that it improves with every shot. Mr. Weyandt has looked into conditions on Mineral hill quite thoroughly, and he is confident that the Addie C. has the making of a big producer.

The Practical Leasing company, operating on the Trade, has sent out a shipment of seven carloads of ore the first of the week. The ore is expected to return values of about one and one-half ounces to the ton. Sinking is still in progress, and another level will be started for the ore shoot as soon as the 400-foot station is reached.

Recent developments at the Half-Moon property of the Matau company on Gold hill indicate that this property will soon be sending out a good production. Development is on the lowest level and shows six inches of ore, and it has been proven up on for a distance of 15 feet. Drifting will be continued until the junction with the phonolite dyke and the Johnson vein is reached. In the 400-foot level there is an excellent showing, and assays as high as \$1,000 are obtained.

The Empire State company, operating the old Orphan Bell, has been making an increased production of late. Six carloads of ore were shipped by the company the first of the week.

The Fitch lease on the Burns of the Acacia company, sent out two carloads of two-ounce ore this week.

BIG CONSOLIDATION OF PROPERTIES.

A circular was issued yesterday by the Woods Investment company announcing a consolidation of the properties they control on Bull hill, and controlling about 85 more; the New Zealand Consolidated Mining company, owning 22 acres; the Battle Mountain Consolidated Gold Mining company, owning 22 acres; the Columbia River Gold Mining and Tunnel company, owning 41 acres; The Damon Gold Mining company, owning 17 acres, the Bonanza Queen, owning one and one-half claims; the Columbine Gold Mining company, owning several claims on Squaw mountain and the United Mines Transportation, owning valuable tunnels and some surface ground. In all, the new company will own 181 acres and control or hold a large interest in about 194 acres more.

The distribution of the new stock of the new company will be as follows:

Shares.

To The Consolidated M. Co., 1,908,000

To The New Zealand Con. M. Co. 920,000

To The Damon Gold Mining Co. 200,000

To The Columbine-Victor Deep Mining and Tunnel Co. 200,000

To The Battle Mountain Consolidated Gold Mining Co. 48,160

To The Columbine Gold Mining Co. 20,000

To The Bonanza Queen Gold Mining Company 25,000

To The United Mines Transportation Co. 226,000

3,994,769

The exact amount which each stockholder will get per 1,000 shares has not yet been calculated. Owing to the fact that some companies own stock in others which are to be included in the merger, the total stock of the New Zealand company, the Consolidated Mines which owns stock in the New Zealand, United Mines, Bonanza Queen, and others, it will be a matter of much intricacy to determine the exact amounts due.

The general proportion, however, is as follows:

One share of Consolidated Mines Co. for one share of the new stock.

One share of New Zealand Cons. Mfg. Co. for one share of the new stock.

Five shares of Battle Mt. Cons. G. M. Co. for one share of the new stock.

Ten shares of Columbine-V. D. M. & T. Co. for one share of the new stock.

Thirty-three and one-third shares of Columbine Gold M. Co. for one share of the new stock.

Fifty shares of Bonanza Queen G. M. Co. for one share of the new stock.

One share of United Mines Trans. Co. for one share of the new stock.

The advantages of the consolidation are such that it is made one of the most important yet consummated in the Cripple Creek district. The Consolidated Mines and New Zealand companies are already dividend payers, and the former property is a large and rich producer. The ownership of the United Mines tunnel, with a total trackage of 9,462 feet, will be a very important item in developing and operating the property. The company's interest in the economy of a general plan of development, the generally compact group in which the ground lies all go to add to the importance of the merger.

The new company will have over 1,000,000 shares in the treasury and considerably over \$200,000 cash in the treasury by the time the deal is ratified. Of the ratification there is no doubt as the control of all of the stock is held by the Woods Investment company.

At least a one per cent dividend will be paid at the outset; and as the production from the various properties is increased the dividend rate can be made larger.

The systems of veins which will be embraced in the combined acreage are among the richest in the district. The veins opened in the Wild Horse are constantly growing richer as depth is gained; and an important considera-

tion which urged the consolidation was the fact that the various systems are situated in some of the veins, each other and in different formations, thus assuring a greater degree of permanency than if dependent upon one locality and formation.

BIG RECORD IN PRODUCTION.

The production of Cripple Creek has never been so obviously heavy as it is this month. The mills at Colorado City report that their ore bins are overflowing with ore, and that there are constantly standing on the side tracks near the plants from 100 to 150 cars which cannot be accommodated in the bins at either of the mills. The ore is being run through as rapidly as possible, and no further congestion is appearing in the number of cars which are waiting to be relieved; but it seems as if the mills could not possibly gain sufficiently on the ore which is coming from camp to make more bin room.

Meetings of the stockholders of the eight companies will be held on May 11 and 12 next, the calls having been mailed yesterday with the notices of the merger.

NEAR DOCTOR-JACK POT SHOOT.

The annual meeting of the Work Mining & Milling company was held in this city yesterday, there being represented \$60,286 shares of stock out of an issued capitalization of 1,500,000 shares. The meeting turned to the election of the president follows:

"Colorado Springs, April 3.

"To the Stockholders of the Work Mining & Milling Company:

"I beg to submit herewith the reports of the superintendent and of the treasurer for the past year.

"In reading over the superintendent's report, you will see that a great deal of development work has been accomplished by the company's lessees, but the results are not as yet, nor is it encouraging.

"The Morning Glory Mining & Leasing company, working in conjunction with the Doctor Jack Pot Consolidated Mining company, have been able to do much valuable exploration work, and have at last overcome for the present the serious water difficulties under which operations were being carried on last year.

"The Consolidated Mines and New Zealand companies have lately been merged into a new corporation with a capitalization of 5,000,000 shares, the ratification of which is to take place next month. At that time it may be necessary to pass the dividends, as it was necessary a year ago, when the Consolidated Gold Mines and Bull Hill Consolidated companies were merged. It was thought that the dividend might also be passed today, but this was dispelled by the action of the directors. The dividends will not be passed for more than one month.

"It was a source of the utmost amazement to me," he said, "to see the immense number of cars which are constantly leaving the district on all three of the roads. I think it must take an easterner to appreciate what Cripple Creek is doing, for surely this condition cannot be appreciated here, or there would not be so much discouragement as I have encountered among the mining men since I came west. If the local offices could be filled with New York men for a week you would see a quality of enthusiasm equal to that which you experienced here three years ago. It is only because you have grown used to it that you are discouraged."

THE WEAKNESS OF ELKTON.

The continued weakness in Elkhorn will see that your company is free from debt, and has a large treasury a cash balance of over \$17,000.

"I beg to move with regret the resignation of our secretary, D. D. Lord, E. F. Greenwood has been appointed by the board to fill his place. Respectfully submitted.

J. ARTHUR CONNELL,

"Vice President and Manager."

The report of the superintendent followed in detail the work of the various lessees. The company's property is still held, and the lease has been extended to October 1, 1904. The superintendent mediates that the company will get the Doctor Jack Pot shoot within the next 30 feet of depth.

The report of the treasurer shows that the gross receipts amounted to \$17,413.87. The total expenses exceeded this amount by \$582.04.

The officers and directors for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Irving W. Bonbright; vice president and manager, J. A. Connor; treasurer, E. H. Edwards; directors, M. F. Stark and R. C. Burkman. The secretary is E. F. Greenwood.

GOOD STRIKE FOR TEMPLE CO.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, April 14.—A good body of ore has been opened in the workings of the Gold Temple Mining company, operating a lease on the west end of the Gold Sovereign property on Bull hill. The new shoot was found in prospecting in the vicinity of the Lovett shaft at a depth of 165 feet. In an east cross-cut not over five feet in length, the ore was entered. The body is four feet wide and carries values of from two to four ounces in gold to the ton. One peculiar feature of the new find is that free gold and sylvanite lie in a green talc. There seems to be but little ore above the level. The Gold Temple company will start a lateral at 250-foot depth, to get under the new find. Two carloads of ore have been shipped from this block of the Gold Sovereign within the past week, and a mill run on the first lot shows an average value of \$45.60 to the ton.

There promises to be a noticeable resumption of operations this spring upon many properties that have remained idle during the winter months.

S. H. Guyot arrived in camp last night from Boston, and states that he has \$12,000, donated by stockholders of the Surety Gold Mining company, to be used in developing the Denver claim, lying southeast of Victor, on Bull mountain. There is at present a shaft 50 feet deep upon this property, and Mr. Guyot states that it will at once be sunk to the 500-foot point. Although the Denver claim is considered to be outside the producing area, Mr. Guyot feels confident that he will find ore. Active operations have been commenced at the property of the Olympia Gold Mining company, on the east slope of Cow mountain. A plant of machinery is being installed, and it is stated that the owners, who are residents of Colorado Springs, have raised \$10,000 to be used in developing the territory. Sinking will be resumed in the 150-foot shaft, and quite a little prospecting will be done.

The Tunnel M. & L. Co., operating what is known as the U. S. Hollister lease on the Colorado Boss No. 4, on Gold hill, is maintaining a steady production. Another car of ore carrying average values was sent out today, going to the plant at Colorado City. This ore came from the surface workings.

There is a fair prospect that work will soon be resumed upon the property of the defunct Good Will Temple G. M. company, near Gillett. This company has been reorganized as the Federal Mines & Mining company. The new company is paying off the indebtedness of the old, and up to date a total of \$2,000 has been distributed. The report is that when the financial affairs of the company are straightened out, operations will be resumed.

Ogilvie & Co. are maintaining an excellent production from their lease on the Great View of the Anaconda company, on Gold hill. Three carloads of ore were sent to market last night, two going to the plant at Flor-

ence and one to the smelter at Pueblo.

It is now reported that the Anaconda company is contemplating sinking a big shaft on its Gold hill acreage. All work on company account has ceased at the property, but the numerous lessees are developing the ground in a miner-like fashion, under the supervision of Milo Hoskins. The property will be leased until such time as the company decides to sink the shaft. It is reported that the officials are favorable to the scheme and that a decision may be reached in the near future.

as usual, and he replied that it had not been in a better condition. "It is running itself, practically," he stated, "as we have not yet chosen a successor for Superintendent Trevethan, but the property is in splendid condition, and everything is running smoothly.

"When will a new superintendent be chosen?" he was asked.

"I can't tell you," he replied, "but we shall have some one who does not know how to mine in Cripple Creek."

"Are you anticipating any difficulty in saving the values at the new mill?" he was next questioned. In connection with the rumor referred to before, it was stated that the new mill might prove so great as was expected.

"Our mill," stated President Burns, "most emphatically." "I am the most prominent man in Colorado City, and I have several thousand dollars to bet that it will be found to save more values from Cripple Creek ore than any mill now treating rock from that camp. We have not the slightest apprehension about the success of the mill when we make the trial run in about two weeks."

THREE REGULAR DIVIDENDS.

The stockholders of three companies controlled by the Woods Investment company met in Victor yesterday afternoon and declared the usual dividends from the Gold Col. Consolidated Mines, and New Zealand, aggregating a little over \$58,000. The dividend of the Gold Col. is at the rate of three cents per share, while the rate of one cent per share, is that of the New Zealand company.

The rate of one cent per share, the original amount dispensed by this company was \$7,650, but since that time there has been an additional issue of stock. There is still about 100,000 shares in the treasury.

The Consolidated Mines and New Zealand companies have lately been merged into a new corporation with a capitalization of 5,000,000 shares, the ratification of which is to take place next month. At that time it may be necessary to pass the dividends, as it was necessary a year ago, when the Consolidated Gold Mines and Bull Hill Consolidated companies were merged.

It was thought that the dividend might also be passed today, but this was dispelled by the action of the directors. The dividends will not be passed for more than one month.

The outstanding capitalization of the new company amounts to something like 4,000,000 shares, and a dividend of one cent per share will be paid, amounting to \$40,000 monthly. \$12,000 more than the aggregate, which is now paid by the Consolidated Mines and New Zealand.

The Consolidated Mines and New Zealand stockholders will receive the same amounts as heretofore, however, as share for share in the new company is exchanged. The other \$12,000 will be divided up between the other companies entering the consolidation.

It is the most disadvantageous feature of the merger, and has been most favorably commented on in mining circles, namely, that several smaller companies which have never earned, and probably would not for some time, earn dividends will now share in the profits.

For instance, the Battle Mountain stockholders will receive a dividend of one-fifth of one cent a share over one month, as they receive one share of new stock for every five of the old.

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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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NO. 16

DRASTIC MEASURE WAS DEFEATED

Substitute Chinese Exclusion Bill Passed in the Senate With Only One Negative Vote.

Washington, April 16.—The drastic Chinese exclusion bill originally introduced by the senators and representatives from the Pacific coast states met defeat in the senate today, and in its place was substituted a measure offered by Mr. Platt of Connecticut, extending the provisions of the present exclusion law, and also applying that exclusion to all insular territory under the jurisdiction of the United States. The vote by which the substitute took the place of the original was: yeas 48, nays 23. Once the substitute had been made, all the senators joined in its support, with the single exception of Mr. Hoar, the substitute being passed, 76 to 1. The friends of the substitute showed their strength throughout the voting on amendments that preceded final action and succeeded in preventing any material change in its features. Some minor conditions were made, admitting Chinese persons connected with national expositions and providing for certificates of identification of Chinese in our insular possessions. Otherwise, however, the substitute was adopted substantially in the form that Mr. Platt presented it.

The senate, after disposing of the Chinese exclusion bill, made the Philippine civil government bill the unfinished business.

The senate failed to substitute the enacting clause of the house bill for the senate measure, so that the bill will now go to the house as an original measure, and, from a parliamentary standpoint, will have to be acted on and treated the same as though the house had not passed Chinese exclusion bill already.

The substitute was further perfected by an amendment proposed by Mr. Mitchell, providing the judicial procedure in exclusion cases in our insular possessions.

Before the final vote was taken on the passage of the substitute bill Mr. Hoar gave notice that he would vote against the measure, and in this connection he made an earnest protest against the principle of exclusion. He believed that everything in the way of exclusion could be accomplished without involving the principle of striking at a particular class or race. Holding as he did that every soul had its rights, and that these rights were not dependent on color or race, he recorded his protest against the measure.

The bill then was passed, 76 to 1. Mr. Hoar being the only one recording his negative.

Mr. Lodge secured an agreement making the Philippine civil government bill the unfinished business of the senate, and after a brief executive session the senate, at 6 o'clock, adjourned.

THE OLD COUNCIL HAS ADJOURNED

Colorado Springs Has but Five Aldermen at the Present Time--Reorganization Will Take Place Next Monday Evening.

Colorado Springs now has only five aldermen. The change from a board of ten to a board of five occurred last night, and came as a surprise to most of the aldermen, who thought the change would not take place until next Monday night.

City Attorney Sheafor has been looking up the statutes in the case and has come to the conclusion that the old council went out of office last Monday night. The law states that the change shall take place the second Monday after the spring election, which occurs on the first Tuesday in April. Last Monday was the second Monday after the first Tuesday in April, and by statute, according to Mr. Sheafor's opinion, the five aldermen who were elected in 1900 should have gone out of office that night.

When the council was called to order last night Mr. Sheafor was granted the floor to explain matters. He gave his opinion of the matter and advised the council to approve the minutes of the last session, and then adjourn sine die. He said he doubted whether the approval of the minutes was legal, but that could not be helped now.

By rule of the council that body has been meeting on the first and third Mondays of each month. This rule did not take into consideration the state law governing the reorganization of councils after an election, and in fact no one had taken the trouble to compare the law and the rule on that point. The council was going by rule, and not by law, and was expecting to do the reorganization act next Monday night, which is the regular meeting night under the rule. The action taken at the meeting last Monday night was all right up to the point of adjournment, Mr. Sheafor thinks. The old council was still in power last Monday night, but it had no right to adjourn to last night or to any other night.

Alderman Patton interrupted the proceedings at this point to announce that a little supper was being prepared at McRae's cafe, but as the order had just gone in it might be well to keep the "debating society" going a little longer.

Alderman Clark, who retains his seat, expressed the regret of those who remain, at the departure of their five comrades. He spoke of the close comradeship which had existed between the aldermen and said it reminded him somewhat of the old musters out at Fort Leavenworth. He spoke of the uniform courtesy which had been shown by Alderman McIntyre as president of the council, and expressed appreciation of it.

Upon motion of Alderman Ashworth of the Fifth ward the council, old and new, passed a hearty vote of thanks to President McIntyre for his close attention to duty and his courtesy and kindness.

Alderman Madden of the Fifth and Alderman Banning of the Fourth, both of whom retire, spoke briefly and expressed regret at leaving their comrades.

Alderman Capell, who remains, was sorry to see all go, but was particularly sorry to see his old colleagues, Mr. McIntyre and Mr. St. John, leave. He spoke feelingly of the way they assisted him when he was new in the business. All the retiring aldermen, he said, were competent fellows, and he was sorry to part with them.

Alderman St. John then made the last motion of the old council; it was the motion to adjourn and was seconded by Alderman Hawks. It was carried with regret, and the five aldermen retired from the arena of public life.

Those whose terms have expired are: W. H. McIntyre, who has represented the First ward for six years, then arose and made a short address of farewell to his associates. He spoke of his long service in the council. He said some of the meetings had been pleasant and some unpleasant, but he had never met a more sociable and good-hearted body of men than the nine aldermen with whom he had been associated during the past year. He called attention to the vast amount of work that had been done by the council since he first took his seat, and stated that the people of Colorado Springs do not realize the magnitude of the business done. As he addressed the work done he marveled that so much had been

and alleys of the city during his terms; Alderman Madden of the Fifth ward, and Alderman Hawks of the Second ward, each of whom has served two years and has been a faithful member of the city council.

The new council is composed of E. R. Clark of the First ward, Francis Capell of the Second ward, A. L. Paton of the Third ward, W. C. Stark of the Fourth ward, and R. H. Ashworth of the Fifth ward. All were elected as Republicans.

After the adjournment the entire board, with the police and other city officials who were present, together with the press representatives, adjourned to the McRae cafe, where a sumptuous and faultlessly served dinner was enjoyed. It was given by the hold-over aldermen and the city officials to the retiring members.

At the conclusion of the dinner the police patrol was pressed into service in getting the different members of the company to their homes.

IN HONOR OF RHODES

By Associated Press. Cape Town, April 16.—A meeting of citizens to establish a national memorial in honor of the late Cecil Rhodes was held here today. A committee composed of Sir Gordon Spragg, the premier, the mayors of Cape Colony and a number of other prominent persons was appointed. The committee will issue an appeal for funds throughout the British empire for the purpose of erecting an immense cairn on Devil's Peak, overlooking the cape peninsula. The cairn is to be surmounted by a heroic bronze figure of Cecil Rhodes, looking to the north.

ONE FARE FOR ELKS

By Associated Press. San Diego, Calif., April 16.—The Transcontinental Passenger association transacted considerable business at its session today. The rate to the Elks grand lodge to be held in Salt Lake next August was fixed at one limited first class fare for the round trip from Pacific coast points.

The matter of the refusal of certain lines to sell tickets to the Woman's club convention, to be held in Los Angeles, was taken up. The roads in question base their refusal on the ground that they are not properly proportioned. After discussion, the association declined to recede from the arrangements previously made.

The question arises for clergymen who refer to a committee to report at the next meeting. In regard to the Trans-Mississippi congress in St. Paul next August, a special committee was appointed with power to act. The same course was taken in reference to the grand eyle of Eagles to be held at Minneapolis in June.

COLONEL W. J. BRYAN GOES TO THE FRONT

By Associated Press. St. Joseph, Mo., April 16.—William J. Bryan and a party of pro-Boer sympathizers will tomorrow inspect the alleged British re-mount station at Laingsburg. Mr. Bryan received a dispatch yesterday from one of Mr. Bryan's friends here tonight. Mr. Bryan will visit the camp at the solicitation of friends in Congress who will follow his advice in the matter of urging congressional action.

LIGHT OF LIBERTY

By Associated Press. Washington, April 16.—Secretary Root has made arrangements to maintain a light in the Light of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, in New York harbor. The electrical apparatus belonging to the lighthouse establishment and used by it in lighting the statue will be employed for that purpose. This action is the result of a personal conference with the secretary of the treasury and was taken with the approval of the president.

FIRE AT CAMERON

Special to the Gazette. Cameron, April 17.—(Thursday, 12:45 a. m.)—Fire at midnight destroyed the grocery store and building of C. E. Butters and the building and restaurant of Mrs. Lawrence. Both were frame buildings and the fire was caused by a defective flue. Loss \$4,000, partially covered by insurance.

CREED REVISION.

By Associated Press. Washington, April 16.—The Presbyterian committee on creed revision today practically completed the brief statement of doctrine. Today the committee framed articles on the law, the church, the family, the final judgment and missions, and the final triumph of the church. The work of finally reviewing the various articles of the statement and properly paragraphing and naming them now will be taken up. It is expected this work will be finished in a day or two, after which the report of the committee will be ready for the general assembly to be held in New York soon.

TO SUPPRESS DISORDERS.

By Associated Press. Dublin, April 16.—Three sections of the crimes act have been put in force in a large number of the districts in Ireland by a proclamation issued to-night by Earl O'Donnell, the lord lieutenant of Ireland.

These sections provide for summary conviction in cases of criminal conspiracy, intimidation and unlawful assembly; for trial by special jury and for change of venue at the option of the crown.

JOINT-KEEPER ACQUITTED.

By Associated Press. Topeka, Kansas, April 16.—The jury in the case of Roy Daniels charged with murdering Frank Deulin, today returned a verdict of not guilty. Daniels is a joint-keeper here, and in settling a dispute with Frank Deuel, Michael Mann, in his joint, struck Deuel below the head, which resulted in his death. The jury decided to acquit him.

The trial of the widow of Frank Deuel, who has been tried for the killing of her husband, was taken until Saturday evening at 7:30.

THE IDEA OF PRISONERS

They Think Someone Had to Have the Money Before Pardons Were Secured.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, April 16.—The Stonaker investigation was continued in the senate chamber of the state capitol building today. The evidence introduced was of a vague nature, a large part of it being hearsay. The persons who were supposed to know some facts about the matter were not present. Those who have made affidavits and have not been examined will be summoned to appear at a later meeting.

The evidence introduced today would indicate that there was a general impression among the prisoners that money had to be furnished some one before a parole or pardon could be obtained, but just who that someone was, no one knew.

William Green, an ex-captain at the penitentiary, was the first witness. He testified that it was his business to be present at all interviews held between prisoners and outsiders; that he was always present when Mr. Stonaker was visiting prisoners, and that he never heard any mention of money in a way that would indicate that Stonaker was to derive a profit.

He swore that the statement made by a colored man named Crawford that Crawford's wife had told him in the presence of Green that they would have to raise \$100 for Mr. Stonaker, was not correct. Green swore that Mrs. Crawford had said that the \$100 must be paid to a lawyer, instead of to Stonaker. Green also swore that all of the prisoners who have been mentioned in connection with this charge are either mentally unbalanced or could not be believed under oath. Green said that he quit working at the prison some few months ago.

Attorney Laurie, who filed the charges, was asked if he wished to question the witness, to which he replied: "I do not propose to take any part whatever in this. I prefer to allow this line of an examination go before the public and let them decide as to its merits."

H. H. Tammen, proprietor of the Post Publishing company, was the next witness. His testimony was along the line of how to conduct a newspaper. He would not reveal the source of his information, regarding statements he had published. He said if the newspaper revealed its source of knowledge it soon lost the respect of those who kept it posted. He assumed all the responsibility for the truthfulness of all stories printed, but would not divulge the names of the reporters who worked up the case, and made the statement that he would not reveal the source of any information under any circumstances. In speaking of sensational news articles, he said: "The nearer we print the truth, the more sensational the story appears, for absolute truth always causes the greatest sensations."

Joseph Cooper, who was released from the penitentiary six weeks ago, after having served eight years, was then placed on the stand. He had merely come to the capitol as a visitor and had not been summoned, but said he was willing to tell all he knew. He was a complete picture of a physical and mental wreck. One could not look at him without pity. He swore that he had been confined in the penitentiary eight years, but he emphasized that it was on a false charge, that his sentence had been commuted from 14 years to the time he served. He said that it was common talk among the prisoners that Stonaker was the whole thing, that if they could fix Stonaker, a pardon could be easily obtained; that this was the general impression among the prisoners. He then began to tell of how he received his parole, and it could be seen that his eight years' confinement had left him a mental wreck, that he had formed wrong impressions of known facts. He read letters in which it was stated that money must be raised in order to have the court record of his trial extended, and he thought this money was meant for Stonaker. He labored under the impression that all money which was asked for any purpose went to Mr. Stonaker to help get a parole. Those who were present could study his emaciated condition, could easily determine how he could form such ideas.

Senator Rush swore that he had received a communication of sentence for a man named Pritchard; that Stonaker had treated him all right; reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mrs. Alexander Zesch swore that she knew nothing about having to raise money for Mr. Stonaker, although her husband was an ex-convict. During her testimony she admitted that while her husband was in the penitentiary, he had written a letter to Stonaker offering him \$250 for a parole, but that Stonaker had refused it, and had also refused to have anything more to do with his case. Her husband was then called and swore that while he was in prison that another prisoner had told him that Stonaker had asked how he was fixed financially when the other prisoner was released.

Senator Rush swore that he had received a communication of sentence for a man named Pritchard; that Stonaker had treated him all right; reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Washington, April 16.—The report of Lieutenant Colonel Dickman, Twenty-sixth volunteer infantry, which was referred to yesterday's cabinet meeting as part of the initial investigation of the charges of cruelty to the Filipinos, was submitted to congress two months ago, but received very little attention at the time. The letter was written by Colonel Dickman, then president at San Francisco, April 24, 1901. He had been directed to investigate Sergeant Riley's claim that the water cure was administered at Igbaras, a fact which he also testified before the senate committee last Monday. Colonel Dickman made this return in part to the war department:

"Sergeant Riley, company M, Twenty-sixth infantry, U. S. V., states that the publication inclosed was a private letter and without any authority whatever. The tendency of enlisted men to prolong the long bow in such cases is well known. Major Gen. Captain MacDonnell and Sergeant Riley state that no officers or soldiers of this regiment took part in any so-called water cure proceedings or other threats against the natives on the occasion stated."

Colonel Dickman then gives a list of atrocities inflicted by the Filipinos upon Americans unfortunate enough to fall into their hands. He tells of ambushes and assassinations and burning of soldiers by slow fires and of burials alive.

These ended the testimony and an adjournment was taken until Saturday evening at 7:30.

GENERAL MALVAR HAS SURRENDERED

People of Manila Believe That the Entire Insurrection Is Now Really Over.

By Associated Press.

Manila, April 16.—General Malvar has unconditionally surrendered to Brigadier General Bell at Lipa, Batangas province, with the entire insurgent force of the provinces of Laguna and Batangas. General Bell says his (Bell's) influence is sufficient to quell the insurrectionary movements in Tayabas and Cavite provinces and capture all those in the field who have not yet surrendered, but Malvar has ordered the complete surrender of every insurgent to the nearest American force. General Wheaton, reporting to the division headquarters, says that all resistance in his department has ended and that the surrenders just announced mean that the ports will be opened and that the Filipinos in the detention camps will be allowed to return to their homes in time to plant their crops.

General Wheaton is especially pleased with General Bell's care of the natives confined in the camps. The officers in charge are held personally responsible for the quality and quantity of the food served out, and the general welfare of the inmates of the camp. After scouring the mountain passes General Bell employed volunteer bolomen for protection against banditism. Numbers of Filipinos volunteered and expressed the liveliest satisfaction at the treatment accorded to themselves and to their families, who were in the concentration camps.

"Sparring for time," best describes the present status of the negotiations, neither side being willing to risk a decision which would break off the present conference. An agreement may be reached at any moment, but this would probably be the result of semi-independent action by Lord Milner and Lord Kitchener at Pretoria that the rather involved conditions of the cabinet at London.

The broad lines of Great Britain's terms are now known to the government representatives at Pretoria and these representatives the cabinet is apparently shifting the responsibility of taking advantage of all opportunities, provided no cardinal principles be sacrificed.

The government has ordered the cable and telegraph lines between London and Pretoria to be kept clear to insure the prompt transmission of Lord Kitchener's messages.

There is good reason to believe that the Boers are vigorously demanding a representative government and that this demand is opposed with equal vigor by the British representatives. It is understood that the Boers strongly oppose the long delay proposed by Great Britain before a representative government can be granted, the former republics and that they also insist on the number of Boer seats in the council being specified.

A case of cholera has occurred on the transport Hancock, which arrived here on Sunday last, and she has been quarantined.

united and expressed the liveliest satisfaction at the treatment accorded to themselves and to their families, who were in the concentration camps.

General Wheaton gave General Bell great credit for his indefatigability in conducting the campaign. He was in the field on horseback day and night, personally superintending the most arduous operations.

The people of Manila are delighted at the prospect of a resumption of trade with the pacified provinces and are anxious to show Generals Chaffee, Wheaton and Bell their appreciation of the fact that the insurrection is really over.

About 3,000 rifles have been received by the American officers in Batangas and Laguna provinces during the past four months. General Malvar personally requested an interview with General Bell, in order to make his complete submission.

The lack of news from the island of Samar is due to a defective cable. It is believed, however, that the American commander there received yesterday the surrender of all insurgents in Samar, unless the planned proceedings were altered.

A case of cholera has occurred on the transport Hancock, which arrived here on Sunday last, and she has been quarantined.

NEGOTIATING FOR PEACE

Agreement May Be Reached at Any Time--Neither Side Wishes to Break Off.

By Associated Press.

London, April 16.—The Associated Press has excellent authority for saying that up to a late hour tonight there have been no definite developments in the negotiations.

It is learned that Lord Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa, has defined certain propositions on which peace may be almost immediately secured and that the cabinet at its meeting today is said to have disagreed upon the merits of Lord Milner's terms. "Sparring for time," best describes the present status of the negotiations, neither side being willing to risk a decision which would break off the present conference. An agreement may be reached at any moment, but this would probably be the result of semi-independent action by Lord Milner and Lord Kitchener at

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH CANADA.

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 13.—The United States enjoys more of Canadian custom than the rest of the world put together. Attention is directed to this fact in that portion of "Commercial Relations of 1901" (now in press), which deals with United States trade with Canada, an extract of which was given out for publication by Mr. Emery, chief of the bureau of foreign commerce, today. It is pointed out that so closely allied are trade relations in this country and Canada that prosperity or depression in the United States immediately finds echo in the trade of our northern neighbor. In 1871 Great Britain lost to us her lead in the matter of goods sent into the Dominion and from thence forward with the slight interval this country has steadily maintained the gain. It is not as widely realized as it should be, says the report, that Canada is the best customer we have, excepting Great Britain and Germany. Consul General Blittinger, at Montreal, in a report on the subject, says:

"The United States does more business with Canada than the whole of South America, and as much as with Central America, Mexico and the West Indies together, and nearly as much as with Africa, Asia and Oceania."

At present tariff policy toward Canada," says the consular general, "causes the building up of many manufactured articles to compete with our own. If we seek trade in other countries we must not deny them the opportunity to sell some of their products to us. Canada wants to send to the United States her lumber, wood pulp, hay, barley and minerals. The United States consumes more lumber and paper than any other nation in the world and she should be glad to admit lumber and wood pulp free. If the United States would take off the duty on Canadian coal (which could profitably be sold only to a very limited extent along our eastern coast) our coal would be admitted in Canada and our sales of coal in the Dominion would be double what they are at present."

Canada's total importation for consumption in the fiscal year amounted to \$16,288,000. Imports from the United States reached the splendid figure of \$16,465,000, an increase of some \$900,000 over the preceding year.

Figures are given to show that the preferential tariff has failed to affect seriously trade movements. Dutiable goods from the United States showed a decrease of about \$300,000 last year, but this is about in part to the growth of Canadian industries.

As a curious instance of how industries may be throttled by legislation, Mr. Blittinger relates that the British preferential tariff enabled British exporters last year to send to the Dominion woolen goods to the value of \$10,000,000. As they were considered of better quality and as cheap as the home product, many Canadian mills have been obliged to close down.

Consul Shepard, at Hamilton, in his report, calls attention to the interesting fact that the big dry goods houses of Canada sent their clerks and modistes to New York several weeks ago to observe and copy styles and have practically turned their backs on the European modes formerly so popular.

A plan of the Canadian Pacific railway authorities to redeem 3,000,000 acres of arid lands between Calgary and Medicine Hat is described by Consul General Blittinger. The scheme is to build a dam at Row river, a mile east of Calgary, cut intersecting canals and leave the rest to the force of gravitation.

Commercial Agent Freeman, at St. Pierre, French North America, noted that local trade is slumbering through the Newfoundland legislation which forbids the sale of rum from the colony to the French.

SO-CALLED MISSION TO ROME.

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 13.—In administration circles in Washington there has been some amusement over the talk about the so-called mission to Rome.

The facts are that Governor Taft has impressed very strongly upon the president and secretary of war that the question of getting rid of friars was of vital consequence to peace in the Philippines and that he accomplished this it was necessary to deal directly with the head of the corporation involved.

Rome. After much consideration, it was decided that Governor Taft should stop at Rome on his way to the Philippines to consult with the church authorities on behalf of the Philippine government. There would be nothing of any kind or shape in the matter which would suggest anything in the way of diplomatic relations. It would be purely a business transaction. The United States is neither favorable nor hostile to any particular sect. It desires to treat all alike and impartially. It does not wish to do injustice to the friars by taking away their lands without compensation. On the other hand it recognizes that although the Christian Filipinos are practically all Roman Catholics, they are nevertheless a unit in demanding that the friars leave the island. Governor Taft better than any other man could explain this state of things at Rome. If it is believed that if an honorable and satisfactory arrangement can be reached the result will be most beneficial to the islands and that probably no one thing could do as much good.

THE STONAKER HEARING.

By Associated Press.

Canton City, Colo., April 13.—The hearing of the charges against C. L. Stonaker, secretary of the board of charities and pardons, was begun here today. The first witness was Warden Martin. He explained that he recommended for pardon those whom he thought worthy, and the board frequently turned down his recommendations. He admitted that he had been lenient in some cases. He said that Stonaker was not governed by the rules of the prison in regard to conversing with the prisoners and he had given orders that the secretary's talks should be held in the presence of a deputy warden. He had heard talk about Stonaker's making deals with convicts but nothing definite. He said he knew nothing of the affidavit of C. B. Sykes.

Deputy Warden Burghart was the next witness. He testified he had told the warden of being suspicious of Stonaker. He had no knowledge of his receiving money but it was common talk among the convicts.

Mrs. M. J. Lee, mill clerk, was the next witness. She had read letters of convicts saying they must have money to satisfy Stonaker.

BUDGET ANNOUNCEMENTS.

By Associated Press.

London, April 14.—The statement showing the revenue and expenditure presented in the house of commons today by the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, when opening the budget announcements, showed a total ordinary expenditure for 1902-03 estimated at £129,159,000, with war charges amounting to £45,450,000, making a grand total of £174,609,000, which is £12,993,000 below the total for 1901-02.

The chancellor of the exchequer estimated the total deficit for the present year at £26,824,000. To the deficit must be added sixteen to seventeen millions additional war expenditure.

War was a costly thing to wage, and a costly thing to terminate. After the war was over there will be great expense of the relief and re-settlement of the two colonies and the restocking of farms. He hoped that, when durable peace was made, parliament would be generous and loan money for restocking the farms not only of those who fought on the British side, but of those who had been honest enemies and whom they now hoped to make friends, and for railroad and other enterprises, to serve to develop the two states. It was his duty not to take a rosy view of the case, but to provide for the worst.

He had hopes of a happy result from the conference in South Africa, but he had put them aside. Preparations for the continuance of the war were the best guarantee of peace.

The chancellor proposed to suspend the sinking fund, reducing the deficit by £4,500,000, and then increase by a penny in the pound the amount by the point raised the question

of Miller's sanity, and Judge Murphy accordingly appointed a committee of three alienists to examine Miller. His place was withheld pending their examination. After a careful examination the physician came into court this afternoon and announced that they were agreed that there was no symptom of insanity in the defendant. Miller was then ordered to plead and the confessed murderer said in a low voice:

"I can only speak from the Irish point of view. We regard the whole thing as a war tax and Ireland has never approved of the war. We shall naturally fight it for that reason. The protection of Irish agriculture has been a good thing, but this duty upon flour and corn is too small to do us any good. Indeed, it will merely raise the price of cheap meats imported from America and largely used by the Irish peasantry, besides making bread dearer. I think it quite likely that these duties may affect the American market to some degree, and manufactured corn may perhaps give the English miller a chance to grind himself, whereas heretofore he has imported American flour."

Evidence was then introduced to prove the death of Miss Jennett. At its conclusion Miller's attorney, E. C. Chamberlain addressed the court. He congratulated the police department on their efficient work in running down the murderer and securing his confession and said that he had no sympathy with Miller, who deserved the extreme penalty of the law. In sentencing Miller, Judge Murphy called him a demon and said that he considered that the sentence he was about to impose on him was inadequate to his horrible crime.

Milner was taken back to jail, where he remained until he left for the station. Accompanied by two officers, he went to Jackson at 8:20 o'clock over the Midland Central railroad.

Miss Milner, his wife, who has been an invalid for several years, is prostrated at her home and is in a dangerous condition.

RUMORS OF PEACE AND REPORTS OF BATTLES.

By Associated Press.

London, April 15.—In a dispatch from Johannesburg, dated April 14, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says the leading Boer delegates conferred today with Lord Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa at Pretoria, and that Lord Kitchener was present at this conference.

"I understand," says the correspondent, "that Lords Milner and Kitchener will jointly conduct the negotiations and that Lord Milner will forward the Boer proposals to Mr. Chamberlain."

Daily Mail asserts that Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, received a formal dispatch from Lord Milner last (Monday) night. It is understood this dispatch outlines the basis of negotiations favored by the Boers.

The Daily Mail says it will be submitted at the cabinet meeting to be held today.

By Associated Press.

London, April 14.—News of severe fighting in the Transvaal at the end of last week has been sent by Lord Kitchener, who reports that about 200 Boers were killed, wounded or captured. There were about 100 British casualties.

The British also captured three guns and a considerable quantity of supplies. Commandant Potgieter was among the Boers killed. Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch dated from Pretoria, Sunday, April 13, recounts how Colonel Colenbrander, after locating Commandant Beyer's laager at Paekop, moved his force, by different routes, from Pietersburg, Transvaal colony, blocking the principal lines of retreat. The fighting commences April 8, when the Inniskilling fusiliers attacked Molteno, covering the Boer position, and by dusk had seized a hill eastward of the poort, after considerable opposition, resulting in Colonel Lincoln being wounded and Lieutenant Lincoln being killed. Another officer and five men were wounded. Since then the operations continued daily. Colenbrander's latest report, April 12, gave the Boer losses in killed, wounded and prisoners at 108 men. The colonel hoped to be able to report further captures.

The most severe fighting occurred April 11, in Western Transvaal, where General Ian Hamilton has replaced General Methuen in command of the British troops. The Boers attacked Colonel Kekewich's force near Roosval, and fighting at close quarters ensued. The Boers were repulsed, leaving on the field 44 men killed, including Commandant Potgieter, and 34 wounded. The British captured 22 un wounded prisoners.

According to last accounts, General Ian Hamilton was pursuing the remainder of the Boer command. The British losses in this fight were six men killed and 52 wounded.

At the beginning of the pursuit Colonel Kekewich captured two guns, a pompon, a quantity of ammunition and a number of wagons. A force of Boers recently overwhelmed a strong British patrol sent out from Bullefontein, Orange River colony, to clear distant farms. An officer and two men were killed, four men wounded and the remaining members of the patrol were surrounded and captured. Lord Kitchener mentions holding an inquest into this reverse.

BRITISH FISCAL PROGRAM.

By Associated Press.

London, April 14.—Not for many years has Great Britain's fiscal program been awaited with such interest as that which attached to this year's announcement and there is no doubt that all the proposals contained in the budget given out today by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the chancellor of the exchequer, will be adopted. It is equally certain, however, that none of the proposals will meet with the unanimous approval of either side of the house.

More important, perhaps, than the coming form of the new taxation is the statement made by the chancellor of the exchequer that the government had acceded to the Boer demand concerning the re-stocking of farms.

At a late hour tonight the Associated Press learned upon excellent authority that the principal provision of the budget, namely, the treasury loan of £22,000,000, upon which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was remarkably reticent, was remarkably reticent, with a serious bearing upon the peace question. There appears to be a very strong belief in the cabinet that owing to the expected early termination of the war the £22,000,000 will never be needed. When that section of the budget gets to the committee stage the peace negotiations will probably have reached such a shape that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will be able to make and found him agreeable to having the executive office in the new building.

The proposed building is to be erected north of the present state, naval and navy buildings. It is estimated to cost £7,000,000.

Senator Fairbanks submitted an elaborate report upon the bill, showing the necessity of releasing the White house of the executive offices and the need of more room for other departments. The building is to be constructed under the direction of the secretary of state and attorney-general, acting with the approval of the president.

President Roosevelt before the report was made and found him agreeable to having the executive office in the new building.

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There were 30 votes cast, including a few proxies. Representatives from Leadville, Idaho Springs, Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek, Telluride, Rico, Silverton and other mining centers were present. Officers were elected as follows:

President, Arthur Winslow of Telluride.

Vice president, W. H. Weddle of Leadville.

Secretary and treasurer, E. A. Colburn of Colorado Springs.

Committees were appointed on smelter and railroad taxes, labor organization, by-laws, finance.

These committees are to report at the next meeting which is to be held at the call of the president.

The general purpose of the organization is to further the industrial interests of the state and to oppose discrimination and unjust treatment of the people, part of settling companies, railroads and other organizations.

All Quiet in Brussels.

By Associated Press.

Brussels, April 14.—The day passed here in perfect tranquility. Several meetings were held in the suburbs during the evening. M. Van Der Veldt and other Socialist leaders made violent speeches this evening, from influenza and serious cataracts. Since his return to Washington some time ago he has been quite ill. Until Thursday, however, fears of his death were not entertained.

The last rational words uttered by Dr. Talmage were on the day preceding the marriage of his daughter, when he said:

"Of course I know you, Maud."

Since then he had been unconscious.

At Dr. Talmage's bedside, besides his wife, were these members of his family: Rev. Frank Dewitt Talmage, Chicago; Mrs. Warren G. Smith, Brooklyn; Mrs. Daniel Mangum, Brooklyn; Mrs. Allen E. Donnan, Richmond; Mrs. Clarence Wyckoff and Miss Talmage, Washington.

While arrangements for the funeral have not been finally completed the family have again decided to have the remains taken to the Church of the Covenant in New Haven, Conn., where

John Edmundson said:

"I can only speak from the Irish point of view. We regard the whole thing as a war tax and Ireland has never approved of the war. We shall naturally fight it for that reason. The protection of Irish agriculture has been a good thing, but this duty upon flour and corn is too small to do us any good. Indeed, it will merely raise the price of cheap meats imported from America and largely used by the Irish peasantry, besides making bread dearer. I think it quite likely that these duties may affect the American market to some degree, and manufactured corn may perhaps give the English miller a chance to grind himself, whereas heretofore he has imported American flour."

then he conveyed to Brooklyn, where interment will be made in the family plot in Greenwood cemetery, probably on Wednesday.

BOY SET FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 12.—Charles Pledge, a lad of Lithuanian birth, scarcely 10 years old, was arrested tonight, charged with having started the many fires that have terrorized South Chicago during the past two days. The boy at first denied all knowledge of the origin of the fires but after six hours of the "sweat box" process by the police, he admitted that he had started four of the principal blazes which have threatened the most valuable property in South Chicago, but he insisted that he knew nothing of the other fires. He said he liked to grind, himself, whereas heretofore he has imported American flour."

WALLER WAS ACQUITTED.

By Associated Press.

Manila, April 12.—Major Lit-

tleton W. Waller of the marine corps, tried by a court martial

on the charge of killing natives

of the island of Samar without

trial, has been acquitted. The

court stood 11 to 2 for acquittal.

DOLE VINDICATED.

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 14.—The following official statement was made at the White house today:

"The president, after most careful investigation and hearing from as many men as possible, and hearing from others, has come to the conclusion that Governor Dole's course has been such as to warrant his continuance as governor of Hawaii, and little him to the highest credit and ready support of the administration."

The governor was a colonel at the White house today and said that he would go to Boston for a short visit and in about two weeks would sail for home.

MILES ENFORCED RETIREMENT.

By Associated Press.

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CONFERENCES REGARDING LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

By Associated Press.

Guthrie, Okla., April 13.—Chief Justice Burford of the territorial supreme court, has rendered a decision holding that the recent city elections at Chouteau and Lawton and the other cities in the new southwestern country are void, having been brought about by special proclamation.

District Attorney Bethel today refused to discuss his plans or to reveal the nature of his instructions, but it was learned that he not only received written instructions by mail, but while in Washington, he was advised personally to begin the inquiry.

Particular attention will be paid to the charge that the territory in the various states has been parcelled out among the members of the so-called trust with the result of a sharp advance in all prices to the retailers.

The investigation will be secret and when finished a full report will be furnished to Washington for the use of the attorney-general in deciding what course his department will take against the packers charged with being in the combination.

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ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

COLORADO SPRINGS

(Friday, April 11)

Colorado Midland will run an excursion train to Cripple Creek on Sunday for the benefit of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Begins next Sunday the Rio Grande will have three through trains each way daily between this city and California. A number of fire insurance adjusters are in the city for the purpose of settling recent losses.

Local office of the Rock Island railroad has received notice that C. A. Goodnow of Milwaukee has been appointed general manager.

City amateur baseball association has been formed consisting of four teams; games in competition for a trophy offered by C. G. and H. Strang will begin April 10.

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At a conference of those interested in the Spanish-American war, a bill was introduced which will tax theatrical performances, baseball, football and some other sports, but will permit bathing, boating and the like.

Temperature at 2:30 a. m., 32.

(Saturday, April 12)

Preliminary steps have been taken toward the organization of a Bank Clerks Economic society.

A large Raymond & Whitecomb party will be in the city next Tuesday.

Large party of Mythical Shrines will be in the city on June 5 en route to the annual meeting which this year takes place in Caliente.

Inter-collegiate championship baseball game at Washburn field today at 3 p. m.; close game is promised and tickets already sold indicate large attendance.

Y. M. C. A. trustees have awarded contract for erection of the superstructure of the new association building to J. W. Atkinson for \$38,700.

Men who attempted to break jail Thursday night will be tried for the offense and if convicted will be sent to the penitentiary.

Burglars entered Strang's store on Tejon street some time Thursday night and secured about \$300 worth of goods.

Rocky Mountain meeting of the home and education department of the Woman's club will be held at the Alta Vista this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Negotiations are in progress which if carried through will result in the construction of large stucco and cement works in Colorado City.

(Sunday, April 13)

Managers and agents of transcontinental lines are expecting large increase over last year's heavy summer travel.

Colorado is benefiting not only by immigration induced by its present flourishing condition but also by emigration under the careful supervision of the police judge.

The first number of the Garden of the Gods magazine, which will be the official organ of the Colorado Chautauqua, will appear about April 20.

The Farmers tamed the Tigers yesterday to the tune of 18 to 7.

Millionaires and Guzzles played 11 innings in Denver yesterday, with resulting score of 4 to 4.

Major Robinson yesterday signed the Prospect lake lease on the understanding that no amusements on Sunday would be given by chance; Mr. Dana states that he has no intention of running such sports on Sunday.

New ordinance will be presented to the city council redistricting the city into eight wards instead of five, as at present.

There were one governor and three exes in the city at one time yesterday.

President of the Telluride Reduction company states that the mill will begin taking in ore in about two weeks.

Contract for relaying the street railway track in Manitou has been given to the North American Construction company.

Local lodge of Elks will send a special train to Cripple Creek this morning bearing grand lodge officers and over 100 members of the local lodge.

(Monday, April 14)

Attorney Blugay was relieved of a revolver and placed under arrest for disturbing court of Judge Seeds, at Cripple Creek.

Belvidere Brooks, who has been assistant superintendent of the western division of the Western Union with headquarters at Denver, has been appointed general superintendent of the eastern division with headquarters in New York.

Denver won an easy victory from the Golden in a sloppy baseball game in Denver yesterday, the score being 10 to 3 in seven innings.

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Friends of Alderman Capell are urging him as a candidate for president of the reorganized council.

(Tuesday, April 15)

Rev. F. L. Hayes, pastor of the Congregational church at Manitou, announced yesterday that he had accepted the call to the First Congregational church of Topeka.

Consignment of 40 shade trees for General Palmer has reached the city and they will be set out at once at the Antlers park, Steel school and college campus.

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(Wednesday, April 16)

Messrs. Tutt, Fenrose and MacNeil of this city, with California capitalists have organized a \$3,000,000 company to operate copper propositions in Jefferson county.

New engines and cars are on the road for the Short Line. Two new trains will soon be added to the present schedule.

President Gillett of the Denver & Southwestern was in the city yesterday, but there was no conference on the rate war, which is still on, although anything definite was not said.

The Girls' Glee club of Colorado college will give its annual concert tomorrow afternoon with Mrs. A. T. Jones.

Elks' association meets tomorrow afternoon with Mrs. A. T. Jones.

Henry C. Hall of the firm of Hall, Babcock & Thayer says that they have no desire to embarrass the city in the matter of the Seven Lakes, but that they ask only protection for their rights. City Attorney Shear stated his position.

Funeral of the four members of the Murphy family who died from pneumonia within a few days of each other at Cripple Creek, will take place today at 1 p. m.

STATE

(Friday, April 11)

Rabbi William Friedmann of the Temple Emmanuel, Denver, has received a call from the Temple Emmanuel of New York city at a salary of \$12,000 a year.

Representative Hammond of Delta county has tendered his resignation as a member of the legislature and it is understood that he will be reappointed a member of the board of control of the Gunnison canal.

The Old Town mine in Russell gulch in the Springs district has been sold to New York parties.

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In Denver bribery cases on trial at Golden the defense spent the day in attacking the grand jury which brought the indictment.

Victor Democratic club will give a "Jeffersonian" banquet tonight.

Victor postoffice reports good increase in business for the quarter just ended, over the corresponding period last year.

Larimer and Weld counties are making extensive preparation for their representation at the St. Louis world's fair.

A well being drilled by the United Oil company at Florence to determine the thickness of the oil-bearing strata there, is intended to reach a depth of 5,000 feet.

(Sunday, April 13)

It is reported that a sanatorium will be built at Canon City.

Negotiations are progressing favorably in New York for funds for the construction of a street railway between Florence and Canon City.

Rocky Mountain began making preliminary plans for Melon day on September 4.

A report from Durango says La Plata mountain miners have begun a campaign against Italian labor.

Cripple Creek Elks have made elaborate preparations for entertaining grand lodge officers today; a banquet and entertainment are included in the day's program; a large delegation from Colorado Springs will go up on a special train.

(Monday, April 14)

Cripple Creek yester evening in entertainment of grand lodge officers of the Elks and a big delegation from Colorado Springs assisted in the festivities.

Fraternity of Eagles instituted a new lodge in Victor.

Denver ministers yesterday generally replied to the recent attack of Lieutenant Governor Costes upon the churches; the ministers maintained that the church denounces evil deeds of capital and labor alike.

(Tuesday, April 15)

Court of appeals has decided that the Denver fire and police board cannot force the city council to increase the appropriation; Judge Wilson dissent.

Electric company by decision of court of appeals, is now free to furnish light to Denver.

Reports from over the state show that the storm has been general east of the mountains.

Eugene Engley former attorney general of Colorado, who has been on trial for some days on a charge of subornation of perjury, was last evening acquitted by Judge Cunningham who ruled that the uncorroborated evidence of confessors Rogers was insufficient toconvince.

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(Friday, April 18)

Santiago Iletoche succeeded in Puerto Rico to imprisonment for conspiracy to raise the price of labor, will undoubtedly be set free by the supreme court, the public prosecutor having sustained the argument for the defense in his behalf.

The condition of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, who is ill in Washington, is now critical.

Fire which started in the plow shop of the Southern Plow works at Columbus Ga., burned two whole blocks and a warehouse. Loss \$250,000.

In a battle between a sheriff's posse and outlaws in Scott county, Virginia, five and all members of the sheriff's posse were killed, two other posse men were wounded and Jim Wright, an escaped Hancock county (Tennessee) murderer, shot and captured.

Miss Alice Roosevelt has returned to Washington from Cuba.

Representatives of 60 leading manufacturing and other industrial establishments of the United States met in Chicago yesterday and organized the National Republican league. W. E. Stanly, governor of the state of Kansas, was elected president.

President Roosevelt left South Carolina for Washington yesterday; he was again given enthusiastic receptions en route.

The state fair association in Oregon nominated George E. Chamberlain of Portland for governor by acclamation.

(Saturday, April 19)

J. S. Keet, a prominent mining engineer of the Southern Plow works at Columbus Ga., was shot and probably fatally wounded a bartender who he says insulted him.

In accordance with law passed last legislature, Oregon Democrats have nominated a candidate for the United States senate and his name will be placed on the official ballot.

(GENERAL)

(Friday, April 11)

Rabbi William Friedmann of the Temple Emmanuel, Denver, has received a call from the Temple Emmanuel of New York city at a salary of \$12,000 a year.

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Information About Colorado

COLORADO'S CROP ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION

Washington, D. C., April 11.—Advanced figures of the census office show the crop acreage and production of Colorado for the latest census year to have been as follows:

COUNTIES	BARLEY	BUCKWHEAT	CORN	OATS	RYE	WHEAT
	Acres	Bushels.	Acres	Bushels.	Acres	Bushels.
the State	21,049	821,240	27	223	45,266	1,275,630
rapache	1,887	41,700	21,412	183,750	7,628	208,570
schultz	63	1,800	3	60	1,154	26,270
ace	81	1,880	279	3,184	1,250	14,440
oulder	3,128	61,000	2,300	52,280	1,888	55,040
hafer	135	2,000	81	1,300	1,875	138,925
benevens	1	100	120	100	1	100
ear Creek	1	100	2	40	187	3,630
enjos	912	17,410	6	70	9,287	195,000
ustilla	97	1,340	3	30	4,130	61,000
uster	185	2,750	518	7,570	2,693	54,610
ella	34	1,030	1,042	28,950	1,466	60,920
olorado	2	20	1	6	3	70
douglas	238	5,810	650	8,630	4120	25,000
agle	126	4,800	1,493	10,610	2,241	88,450
ibert	25	250	1,003	8,480	4,540	11,230
l Paso	89	1,250	1,806	16,530	56,910	11,370
erfield	12	250	1,460	34,860	389	9,180
ld	21	620	1	10	397	9,610
and	30	660	2,471	50,870	24	1,050
mison	161	3,850	1,003	8,480	164	4,540
usfano	117	2,230	708	11,300	198	5,630
erson	86	27,240	5	50	972	19,630
on	1,145	2,660	213	2,660	1,485	1,485
it Carson	1,145	11,600	87	650	1,145	1,145
ake	85	1,600	8	160	1	30
la Plata	89	1,530	39	760	1,597	53,170
armer	4,134	110,680	2,471	50,870	4,694	17,600
as Animas	216	2,650	1,003	8,480	2,717	45,630
inook	5	50	301	5,240	25	250
agan	85	1,400	8,267	64,000	1,200	22,730
essa	85	2,400	181	21,740	1,412	32,098
onosuma	17	460	424	5,840	3,723	133,240
onrose	78	1,610	4,050	85,460	2,025	54,320
orjan	88	2,160	5,944	153,030	8,134	95,850
ury	44	1,320	5,483	89,380	1,345	48,820
ark	300	1,000	5,483	89,380	1,100	11,170
Lor	60	1,540	5,483	89,380	131	2,000
ittin	232	4,510	8	20	1,754	60,330
owers	10	250	4,290	83,320	1,250	37,700
usible	48	870	48	870	1,973	58,920
o Blanco	44	1,100	73	180	180	16,830
o Grande	472	12,320	15	350	15	350
outt	232	5,400	15	100	3,333	118,732
aguirre	554	13,200	9	170	4,719	102,640
an Juan	1,145	12,000	3	40	1,145	1,145
an Miguel	646	14,200	36	930	429	11,140
awick	64	820	1,122	25,560	377	10,180
ummit	32	480	1,178	18,220	121	3,180
Washington	115	1,000	5,063	131,120	12,181	345,600
Furna	40	320	7,947	70,600	641	10,270
southern Ute	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Indian reservation.	—	—	—	—	—	—

SANATORIUM AT CANYON CITY PROJECTED.

The Wellington derrick is now completed. Manager Dodge has ordered a 25-horse power engine and is making preparations to sink the Wellington deeper than any of the wells so far put down. Nearly all eastern oil men think that none of the wells put down so far have got below the top layer of oil sand, and are unanimous in the opinion that if they were to go down another second sand containing much more oil would be discovered. Manager Dodge is acting on the advice of these men, and will sink the Wellington at least 500 feet deeper than those down at present.

Canyon City claims the best climate in the state, and is now being as extensively advertised that the tourist influx this season will be much larger than ever before.

The street railway between Canon City and Florence, which has been talked of so much, is now almost to the point where it looks as if it was a sure thing.

The promoters are in New York city perfecting contracts for funds and it is probable that the money will be obtained in the very near future. This will enable the construction of this car line, which will not only be a great benefit to the two towns of Canon City and Florence but will be a source of material revenue to those putting it through.

A committee was appointed some time ago by the Business Men's association, consisting of Mayor Peabody, T. M. Durand and several others, to try to secure a lower rating for fire insurance in Canon City. As a result of their efforts in that direction, A. T. Bailey, who fixes the rates for all of Colorado, outside of Denver, arrived here Wednesday evening and yesterday made a thorough examination of the water works of Canon City. A trial test was made by the firemen and their work and rapidness was most satisfactory. Mr. Bailey was well pleased with the test and thought it probable that Canon City would be re-rated in the near future and that lower rates would be established.

HUERFANO SHEEPMEN.

Special to the Gazette.

Walsenburg, April 19.—The sheepmen of Huerfano county held their second meeting Tuesday and Wednesday at the court house in Walsenburg to perfect their association of "Sheepmen and Wool Producers." They allege that they are constantly molested, deprived of their rights. Several have had property totally destroyed. They say that the highest cattle owners such as John Meyers, Dietz and others who are big owners, have been disposed of but most of the smaller owners and officials are the ones who constantly harass them. They want no more than their rights and are willing to make any equitable agreement they can, and stand by it. Their organization is solely for their personal and property protection, and to devise means to ferret out evil doers and prosecute them according to law. At their last meeting they employed attorneys to draw up a constitution and by-laws for their own government. Such an instrument was adopted today, and an election of officers held, which resulted as follows: President, J. D. Montez; vice-president, Lemidos Valdez; secretary, J. G. Archuleta, and treasurer, A. D. Valdez. Their regular meetings are to be held annually on the first Monday of January, and special meetings will be called when necessary.

OIL NEWS.

DEVELOPMENT IN BOULDER OIL.

Special to the Gazette.

Boulder, April 12.—This week no far has shown nothing new of particular importance in the oil fields.

The Alamo is still drilling away and is now at a depth of 2,600 feet. There is still quite a little seepage oil in the well but no very large quantity has been found, and as yet they have failed to reach a thick stratum of oil sand. After passing through the thin layer where the first oil was found, the formation changed to shale again and still continues. The company is still optimistic, however, and will continue drilling to a greater depth in the hope that the oil bearing strata will soon be reached.

The King has a fishing rod and is still drilling at the bottom of the well.

As yet all efforts to fish it out have been unsuccessful, but Mr. Lehman hopes to have it out by tomorrow night.

They are still drilling in sand and not in shale, as reported in some of the

newspapers.

The Martin is getting along nicely and the flow of gas is increasing with the depth.

The Sale-Boulder is making good time and now measures 800 feet.

It also has quite a flow of gas for the past 400 feet. Chaffee Brothers are getting the Rose Crude down rapidly and have passed the 2,000-foot mark.

All of Mr. Huelston's wells are making good progress. Glenwood being 1,000 feet, the Boulder-Valmont 1,000 feet and the Citizens 200 feet. The Bradford machinery has arrived and is being set up. They will spud in the next few days.

The McKenzie is shipping crude oil to a number of manufacturing concerns for use in running gasoline engines.

It has been found to give excellent results for this work, and as it does not have to be refined, furnishes a very much cheaper fuel than gasoline.

The company is receiving from \$2 to \$3 per barrel for it, which is considered a very fair price for the crude product.

Should it come into extensive use, it will be more profitable to dispose of it in this manner than to send it to the refinery.

A shipment to Denver and one to Eaton, Colo., was made yesterday.

Contractor Glorchart spudded in at the Maxwell last night, and the drill has been going steadily since.

This well is quite close to the foot hills and its progress will be watched with considerable interest by those who have predicted that a larger flow of oil would be found nearer the hills than in the valley where oil was first discovered.

The prospects for the coming summer are becoming brighter every day.

Walsenburg, April 10.—There is oil in Huerfano county, and we will find it before we give up hunting for it," said Commissioner W. N. House, who is a large stockholder in the Huerfano oil improvement company, which has

done some drilling along the Huerfano.

The oil improvement company and the oilmen of the Huerfano and other oil fields have agreed to make an experiment in Boulder and a

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THE NEXT STEP

By W. J. GHENT.

(Mr. Ghent has been identified with the movements for social reform in this city of late years, and has for a time had editorial charge of *The American Fabian*, now no longer published. He was also literary manager for Mayor Jones of Toledo, in his late gubernatorial campaign.) —Editor *Independent*.

THE next distinct stage in the socio-economic evolution of America may be something entirely different from any of these forms usually predicted. Anarchist prophecies are, of course, futile, and the Tolstoyan Utopia of a return to primitive production, with its prodigal waste of effort and consequent impoverishment of the race, allures but few minds. The Kropotkinian dream of a communistic union of shop industry and agriculture is of a like type; and well-nigh as barren are the Neo-Jeffersonian visions of a general revival of small-farm and small-shop production and the dominance of a middle-class democracy. The orthodox economists with their notions of a slightly modified individualism, in which unit secures the just reward of his capacity and service but worships an image which they have created out of his books and which has no real counterpart in life; and finally, the Marxists, who predict the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth, are, to say the least, too sanguine in fore-shortening the time of its triumph. Whatever the more distant future may bring to pass, there is but little evidence to prove that collectivism will be the next status of society. Rather, that the coming status, of which the contributing forces are now energetically at work and of which the first phases are already plainly observable, will be something in the nature of a Benevolent Feudalism.

That the concentration of capital and the increase of individual holdings of wealth will continue is almost unanimously conceded. Forty years ago Marx laid down the formula of capitalist accumulation, which has ever since been a fixed article of creed with the utopian Socialists. "One capitalist always kills many" is its central maxim. And only recently Prof. John B. Clark, doubtless our most distinguished representative of the orthodox economists, declared, in the pages of the *Independent*, that "the world of the near future will present a condition of vast and ever-growing inequality. The rich will continually grow richer, and the multi-millionaires will approach the billion-dollar standard."

It is a view that needs no particular buttressing of authority, for it is held by most of those who seriously scan the outlook.

There are, it is not to be disputed, certain tendencies and data which apparently conflict with this view. There is a marked persistence, and in some cases a growth, of small-unit forming units. This tendency is strongly insisted upon by Prince Kropotkin and by the German Socialist Bernstein, and is conceded, though cautiously, by a number of other radicals, among them the Belgian Socialist Vandervelde. That it is a real tendency seems unquestioned on the face of the figures from Germany, France, England and Belgium; and it is not unlikely that further confirmation will be found in the detailed reports of the last United States census. Furthermore, the great commercial combinations are not necessarily a proof of individual increase of wealth. Often, perhaps generally, they result in this individual increase, but two things are not invariably so related. These combinations are generally, as William Graham pointed out, nearly twelve years ago, a massing together of separate portions of capital, small, great and moderate—a union of capitals for a common purpose while still separately owned. Lipton's great company, for instance, has over 62,000 shareholders; and many of America's most powerful combinations are built up out of a multitude of small and moderate holdings.

But though these facts and tendencies be admitted, they do not really affect the foregoing generalization. A drift toward the small-unit production and distribution in cities, like cities, no growth of economic independence. On the contrary, it is attended by a constant pressure and constraint. The more the great combinations increase their power, the greater is the subordination of the small concerns. They may, for one reason or another, find it impossible and even fairly profitable, to continue, but they will be more and more confined to particular activities, to particular territories, and in time to particular methods, all dictated and enforced by the pressure of the larger concerns. The petty tradesmen and producers are thus an economically dependent class; and their dependence increases with the years. The little positions also are the owners of small and moderate holdings in the trusts. The larger holdings—often the single largest holding—determines the rules of the game; the smaller ones are either acquiescent, or if recalcitrant, are powerless to enforce their will. Especially is this true in America, where the head of a corporation is often an absolute ruler, who determines not only the policy of the enterprise, but the personnel of the board of directors.

The tendencies thus make, on the one hand, toward the centralization of vast power in the hands of a few men—the morganization of industry, as it were—and on the other, toward a vast increase in the number of those who compose the economically dependent classes. The latter number is already stupendous. The laborers and mechanics of the middle ages brought under the yoke through their disengagement from the land and the application of steam to factory operation. They are economically unfree, except in so far as their organizations make possible a collective bargaining for wages and hours. The growth of commerce raised up an enormous class of clerks, perhaps the most dependent class in the community. The growth and partial diffusion of wealth in America has in fifty years largely altered the character of domestic service and increased the number of servants many fold.

Railroad pools and farm-improvement trusts have drawn a tightening cordon about the farmers. The professions, too, have felt the change. Both the great mercantile newspapers and private commercial interests, which dictate their general policy, if not as frequently as the case, their particular attitude upon every public question; while the race for endowments made by the greater number of the churches and by all colleges except a few state-supported ones, compels a cautious regard on the part of synod and faculty for the wishes, the views and prejudices of men of great wealth. To this growing deference of preacher, teacher and editor is added that of two yet more important classes—the makers and the interpreters of law. The record of legislation and judicial interpretation, regarding the rights of property, is a record which has paralleled in recent years by the record of legislatures and courts in matters relating to the lives and health of manual workers, especially in such cases as employers' liability and factory inspection. Thus, with a great addition to the number of subordinate classes with a tremendous increase of their individual opponents, and with a corresponding growth of power, in the hands of a few more magnates, there is a decided little further to make up a socio-

economic status that contains all the essentials of a renascent feudalism.

It is, at least in its beginnings, less a personal than a class feudalism. History may repeat itself, as the adage runs; but not by identical forms and events. The great spirits of evolutionary progress carry us for a time back into the good old section of older journies, but not to the old, who paid penance themselves. The old feudalism exacted faithful service, industrial and martial, from the underling; protection and justice from the overlord. It is not likely that personal fidelity, as once known, can ever be restored; the long period of dislodgment from the land, the diffusion of learning, the exercise of franchise, and the training in individual effort have left a seemingly unbridgeable chasm between the past and the present forms. But though personal fidelity, in the old sense is improbable, group fidelity, founded upon the conscious dependence of a class, is already observable, and it grows apace. On the one side, class dependence secures the extreme deference which we yield, the repugnance which we pay not as individuals, but as units of a class to the men of wealth. We do not know them personally, and we have no sense of personal attachment. But in most things we grant them priority. We send them or their legates to the senate to make our laws; we permit them to name our administrators and our judiciary; we listen with eager attention to their utterances and we abide by their judgment. Not always, indeed; for some of us grumble at times and ask angrily where it will all end. We talk threateningly of instituting referendums to curb excessive power, of revoking the tax on the communication, the government to acquire the railroads and the telegraphs. We subscribe to newspapers and other publications which criticize the acts of the great corporations, and for the new feudalism still other classes are required. It is a difficult task properly to differentiate these classes. They shade off almost imperceptibly into one another; and the dynamic processes of modern industry often hurl, in one mighty convolution, great bodies of individuals from a higher to a lower class, blinding or obscuring the line of demarcation. Nevertheless, to take a figure from geology, these convulsions become less and less frequent as the substratum of industrial processes becomes more fixed and regular; the classes become more stable and show more distinct differences, and they will tend, under the new regime, the formal institution of graded caste. At the bottom are the wretches, at the top the barons; and the graduation, when the new regime shall have become fully developed, whole and perfect in its parts, will be about as follows:

I. The barons, graded on the basis of possessions.

II. The courtiers and court-agents.

III. The workers in pure and applied science, artists and physicians. The new feudalism, like most autocracies, will foster not only the arts, but also certain kinds of learning—particularly the kinds which are unlikely to disturb the minds of the multitude. A future Marsh or Cope or Le Conte will be liberally patronized and left free to discover what he will; and so, too, an Edison or a Marconi. Only they must not meddle with anything relating to social science. For obvious reasons, also, physicians will occupy a position of honor and comparative freedom under the new regime.

IV. The entrepreneurs, the managers of great enterprises, transformed into a salaried class.

V.—The foremen and superintendents. This class has heretofore been recruited largely from the skilled workers, but with the growth of technical education in schools and colleges and the development of fixed castes, it is likely to become entirely differentiated.

VI.—The villeins of the cities and towns, more or less regularly employed, who do skilled work and are partially protected by organization.

VII.—The villeins of the cities and towns who do unskilled work and are unprotected by organization. They will comprise the laborers, domestics and apprentices.

VIII. The sub-tenants on the manorial estates and great farms (corresponding to the class of "free tenants" in the old feudalism.)

XI. The cotters, living in isolated places and on the margin of cultivation.

XII. The tramps, the occasionally employed, the unemployed—the waste-people of city and country.

XIII. The small-unit farmers (land-owning), the petty tradesmen and manufacturers.

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XIV. The sub-tenants and the small-unit producers and distributors will be confined within smaller and smaller limits, while the foremen, the superintendents and the managers of the workingmen will attain to greater power and responsibility. But the chief glory of the new regime, next to that of the nobles, will be that of the class of courtiers and court-agents. Theirs, in a sense, will be the most important functions in the state—"to justify the ways of God (and the nobility) to man." Two divisions of the courtier class, however, will find comparative capacity, economic freedom, non-intellectual ability. It is the relative degree of comfort, material, moral and intellectual, which each class contributes to the nobility. The wretches contribute least, and they are the lowest. The foremen, superintendents and entrepreneurs contribute most of the purely material comfort, and their place is correspondingly high. But higher yet is the rank of the courtiers and court agents, the legate and the notaries.

The outlines of the present state look very dimly through the intricate network of the new system. The nobles will have attained to complete power, and the motive and operation of government will have become simply the registering and administering of the collective will. And yet the state will continue very much as now, just as the form and name of the Roman Republic continued under Augustus. The present state machinery is admirably adapted for the subtle and extra-legal exertion of power by an autocracy; and while improvements to that end might unquestionably be made, the barons will hesitate to take action which will needlessly arouse popular suspicion. From petty officials to Supreme Court Justices, the officials will understand how to make to understand, the golden mean of their duties; and except for an occasional rascal, Jacobin, whom it may for a time be difficult to suppress, they will be faithful and obey.

The manorial courts, with powers exercised by the local lords, will not, as a rule, be restored. Probably the "court baron," for determining tenancy and wage questions, will be revived.

Through all the various activities of these populous classes (except the last) our Benevolent Feudalism will carry on the nation's work. Its operations will begin with the land, whence it extracts the raw material of commerce. It is just at this stage of its workings that it will differ most from the customary forms of the old. The cotters will be pushed further back into isolation, and the sub-tenants will be confined to the baronial villages, the grain fields, the forests and the great thoroughfares of the land are its ultimate sources of revenue; but its strongholds are in the cities. It is in these centers of activity, with their warehouses, where the harvests are stored, their workshops, where the metals and wood are fashioned into articles of use; their great distributing houses; their exchanges; the baron holds his power by special grant from the central authority of the nation.

It is hard to know again. It

is hard to know again. It

is hard to know again. It

is hard to know again. It

is hard to know again. It

that we have here to deal. The ancient ceremony of homage, the swearing of personal fidelity to the lord is transformed into that of the beseeching of the foreman for work. The wage-system, with its mechanical simplicity, continuing in force, there is an absence of the employed villein. A mere altering of the wage scale appropriates to the great noble whatever share of the product he feels he may safely demand for himself. Thus "week-work," the three or four days' toll in each week which the villein had to give unrecompensed to the lord, and "boon-work," the several days of extra toll three or four times a year, will never be revived. Even the company store, the modern form of feudal exactation, will in time be given up, for at best it is but an clumsy and offensive makeshift, and after and less irritating means are at hand for reaching the same result. There will hardly be a restoration of "feudal," the payment of a year's dues in inheritance, alimony of land, or of "heriot," the payment of a valuable gift from the possessions of a deceased relative. Indeed, these titles may not be worth the bother of collecting; for the villein's inheritance will probably be but moderate, as befits his state and the place which God and the nobility have ordained for him.

The baron can dictate the general policy of justice. Armed force, will, of course, be employed to oversee the discontented and to quiet unnecessary turbulence. Unlike the armed forces of the old feudalism, the nominal control will be regular and not irregular. Not again will the barons risk the general indignation arising from the employment of Pinkerton and other private armies. The worker has unmistakably shown, preference, when he is to be subdued, for the militia and the federal army. Broadly speaking, it is not an uncouth attitude; and it goes without saying that it will be respected. The militia of our Revolution, Feudalism will be recruited as most, from the clergy, and it will be officered largely by the sons and nephews of the barons. But its actions will be tempered by a saner policy. Governed by those who have most to fear from popular exasperation, it will show a finer restraint.

A general view of the new society will present little of startling novelty. A person leaving this planet today and revisiting "the pale glimpses of the moon" when the new order is in full swing will find superficial observation set but few changes. Alter idem—another, yet the same—he will say. Only by closer view will he mark the deepening and widening of channels along which the powerful currents of present tendencies are borne; only so will he note the effect of the more complete development of the mighty forces now at work.

So comprehensive and so exact will be the social and political control that it will be exercised in a constantly widening scope and over a growing multiplicity of details. The distribution of wages and dividends will be nicely balanced with a watchful regard for possible dissatisfaction. Old-age pensions to the more faithful employees, such as those granted by the Illinois Central, the Pennsylvania, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, or the Lackawanna, will be generally distributed, for the hard work will be done only by the most vigorous, and a large class of unemployed unemployed will be a needless menace to the regime. Peasants will be the main desideratum, and its cultivation will be the most honored science of the age. A happy blending of generosity and firmness will characterize all dealing with open discontent; but the prevention of discontent will be the prior study to which the intellect and the energies of the nobles and their legate will be devoted.

Practically, the new regime will be the most honored science of the age. A happy blending of generosity and firmness will characterize all dealing with open discontent; but the prevention of discontent will be the prior study to which the intellect and the energies of the nobles and their legate will be devoted. Peasants will be the main desideratum, and its cultivation will be the most honored science of the age. A happy blending of generosity and firmness will characterize all dealing with open discontent; but the prevention of discontent will be the prior study to which the intellect and the energies of the nobles and their legate will be devoted. Peasants will be the main desideratum, and its cultivation will be the most honored science of the age. 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Some of the Routes by
Which the District is
Accessible

"ON TO THUNDER MOUNTAIN"

Gateways already thronged
with gold seekers from
everywhere

The cry "On to Thunder mountain" rings in the ears of prospectors and mining men of the west.

From north, from south, from east and from west, processions have been started and are now wending their way towards the new Eldorado of the Rockies. But at present all processions are compelled to stop far from their destination. The rigors of winter in the region of that mountain towards which the eyes of the many are turned with longing is so great that access to the gold belt is almost a physical impossibility, even for the most sturdy mountaineer.

At Mackay, Salmon City, Red Rock, Council and Boise City, the gold seekers are gathered in impatient bands waiting for the trail to open up, while all along the snow-covered stage and wagon roads, as far up as Three Forks, South Fork and other stations, are small bands of those who, more eager than the others, have progressed as far as brute nature can carry them and are willing to remain in the snow-bound country until the spring rains and sunshine shall loosen the mountains of white that bar their progress to the summit of the hill of promise.

That it is useless to start for Thunder mountain at present is conceded by all who have started since winter began. To start today means a wait at one of the points above mentioned until the snow melts. The most sanguine say that access to the mountain may be secured about May 1 but the majority of those who have been up there agree that it will be nearer June 1 when the trail becomes passable.

"Can I get into Thunder mountain this month?" asked a sturdy miner of one who has just come back from a fruitless attempt to reach the mountain.



TO RETURN TO CIVILIZATION.
Prepared to Leave the District—Edge of Roof of Cabin Can Be Seen on Extreme Left.

Council to Meadows, the service is daily and trail of eight miles, and from there to Pen basin is six miles. In this basin will be established a supply camp where food for man and beast can be secured. From Pen basin to the sum-

Forks, thus avoiding annoying delays and too many transfers. In a few months Three Forks is bound to become a town of great importance as it will be the temporary terminus of the stage lines from Mackay and Red Rock.

A new route goes from Council to the famous town of Roseberry, 22 miles and from there to South Fork, another point which is only 30 miles. From South Fork to the town of Roosevelt in Thunder mountain is 20 miles. This is known as the "Blood" road and is at present in course of construction. About the middle of April the road will be in excellent condition to South Fork and from there to Thunder Mountain there is a very good trail.

There are two routes which start from Mackay. The road that has been used most this winter is known as the "Stanley route." The distance from Mackay to Clayton is 50 miles over a perfectly level stage road. From Clayton to Stanley is 45 miles. The road is in excellent condition and passes along the Salmon river to Valley City. From there to Cape Horn is a day's drive through a country that will interest the prospector and miner. To Sea Foam is a pleasure jaunt through a country literally alive with game. There is a supply camp at Sea Foam where hay and grain will be stored for the accommodation of Thunder mountain travelers. From Sea Foam to Thunder mountain is only 50 miles of a good trail.

The Mackay-Challis-Three Forks route will in all probability attract the most travel to the gold fields, as the road is in first class condition and a line of handsome Concord stage coaches will daily connect Mackay and Three Forks. The distance from Mackay to Challis over the old stage road is 50 miles; from Challis to the new town of Three Forks is only 60 miles; considerable of the distance is over the old Challis and Salmon City stage road.

Another route leaves the railroad at Council. There is a stage line from

another route that has become popular with Coloradans leaves the railroad at Red Rock. From Red Rock a Concord stage takes the traveler to Salmon City, 68 miles away. This trip takes but a day. From Salmon City the stage goes to Three Forks, a distance of 58 miles. There the stage line ends. The trail from Three Forks is 60 miles and along the entire distance is a plentiful supply of grass. Several

THE DEWEY MILL AT THUNDER MOUNTAIN.

when the boys were just dying for a bit of sport."

"Did he do that?"

"Sure. Everything was framed right and we had the rope on him, when the damed mean critter up and proved that he wasn't the man we wanted and we had to let him go. The boys never forgive him for that."—(The Standard)

When my eldest brother (an exceptionally gifted man, who scarcely lived to middle age) was a very little boy, his mother had occasion to correct him for some fault, telling him that his parents could not love him so well if he did such things. He thought a moment and then gravely replied: "When my father and mother forsake me, the Lord will take me up!"—(The Standard)

ROOSEVELT TOWNSITE — THUNDER MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

"How are you going?" asked the continues on, a distance of 12 miles, to where the proposed Thunder Mountain wagon road, which is soon to be built by the citizens of Boise, commences.

"If your horse can travel on snow-shoes you may get there," was the answer of the man who had tried it.

And that is about the size of it. It is possible for a man, unencum-

bered, to get into Thunder mountain on snowshoes but it is useless for a man to go in there without supplies for there is scarcely enough in there to keep those already in alive.

J. B. Chenoweth, who is one of those who started from this city some time ago, writes the Gazette from Mackay under date of April 7, and says: "Have been here at this place a couple of weeks waiting for the time to start. On account of the snow no one can safely go up there before the first of May. The hills here are covered very deep. Some have gone farther than this, only to wait at the other end of the road. The people here know this country and are waiting until the first of May."

In all the word that has been received from the Thunder mountain pilgrims, this text may be found:

"Make haste slowly."

But the time is coming when the trail will be open. It will not be many weeks hence and it will be well for prospective travelers to pick their route and make preparations for the trip.

There are five routes into the Thunder mountain country. These routes have four railroad terminals, two routes starting from one railroad point.

One of the best-known routes has its railway terminus at Boise, Idaho.

From that city to Idaho City is a distance of 34 miles with stage running daily.

From Idaho City to Banner, a distance of 26 miles, there is a good

road through a rich mineral and timber country. From Banner to the Payette river is a distance of 12 miles.

The river is crossed on the new bridge, built in the fall of 1881. From

the bridge to the foot of Clear Creek mountain is 12 miles over a well-constructed wagon road. From Clear Creek mountain the state wagon road

continues on, a distance of 12 miles,

to where the proposed Thunder Mountain wagon road, which is soon to be

built by the citizens of Boise, com-

mences.

From the point of departure from the State wagon road to Elk creek is 10 miles by trail. From Elk creek to the

summit of Sulphur creek is an easy

trail of Indian creek there is a fine trail

of 25 miles and from there to the

divide between Little Indian creek and

Monumental creek is only six miles.

Down Monumental creek to the town

of Roosevelt, the metropolis of Thunder mountain, is 15 miles.

Another route leaves the railroad at

Council. There is a stage line from

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ends. The trail from Three Forks is

60 miles and along the entire distance

is a plentiful supply of grass. Several

herds of stock have been wintered here for several years and there are no steps to spoil the supply of fodder. The pack trains of the Red Rock, Salmon and Thunder Mountain Stage company will enter Thunder mountain at Roosevelt, just at the Dewey mines. Stages will leave Red Rock for Salmon City and Thunder mountain twice daily after the first day of April.

These are the best known routes and will be the ones most patronized when the country becomes accessible. At present the traveler is able to proceed a short distance beyond Three Forks. The pack animals cannot proceed further. They fall through the snow.

There are many Colorado Springs parties at present in that country waiting for the routes to open up. More will be soon as the snow begins to melt. Reports from the district continue to be of the most flattened nature. A recent traveler who got into the gold belt states that the belt extends for 80 miles along the trail and there will be good prospecting 30 or 40 miles from the famous Dewey mines.

Those who intend to penetrate into the new district should go well provisioned. Food for man and beast is high there and will continue to be high on account of the long distance all supplies must be freighted.

One of the best paying propositions in the country would be a general merchandise store to supply the demands of all classes.

The doctor, evidently annoyed, bowed and, handing the man back his fee, destroyed the prescription and said:

"There's only one thing left—you had better try sleeping cars."—(New York Times).

The Last Resort.

He visited a noted specialist, and, after waiting an hour, had an opportunity to pay a fee and narrate his personal misery of insomnia. The medical man listened and suggested one remedy after another, with each and every one of which the visitor said he had unsuccessfully experimented. Finally the specialist wrote a prescription and handed it to his patient.

"What is it?" inquired the latter.

"Oh, a bromide," said the doctor; "it will help you."

"Brom?" said the other, degenerating into slang, "tried 'em all; they ain't no good," further receding into bad grammar.

The doctor, evidently annoyed, bowed,

and, handing the man back his fee,

destroyed the prescription, and said:

"There's only one thing left—you had better try sleeping cars."—(New York Times).

In the Wild West.

Everybody seemed to avoid the man.

"What's the matter?" asked the stranger from the east.

"I'm lacking in public spirit," was the scornful reply.

"How's that?" asked the stranger.

"Oh, he doesn't care anything for the general welfare or the enjoyment of the community. Only a mean man would

spoil a lynching after a successful

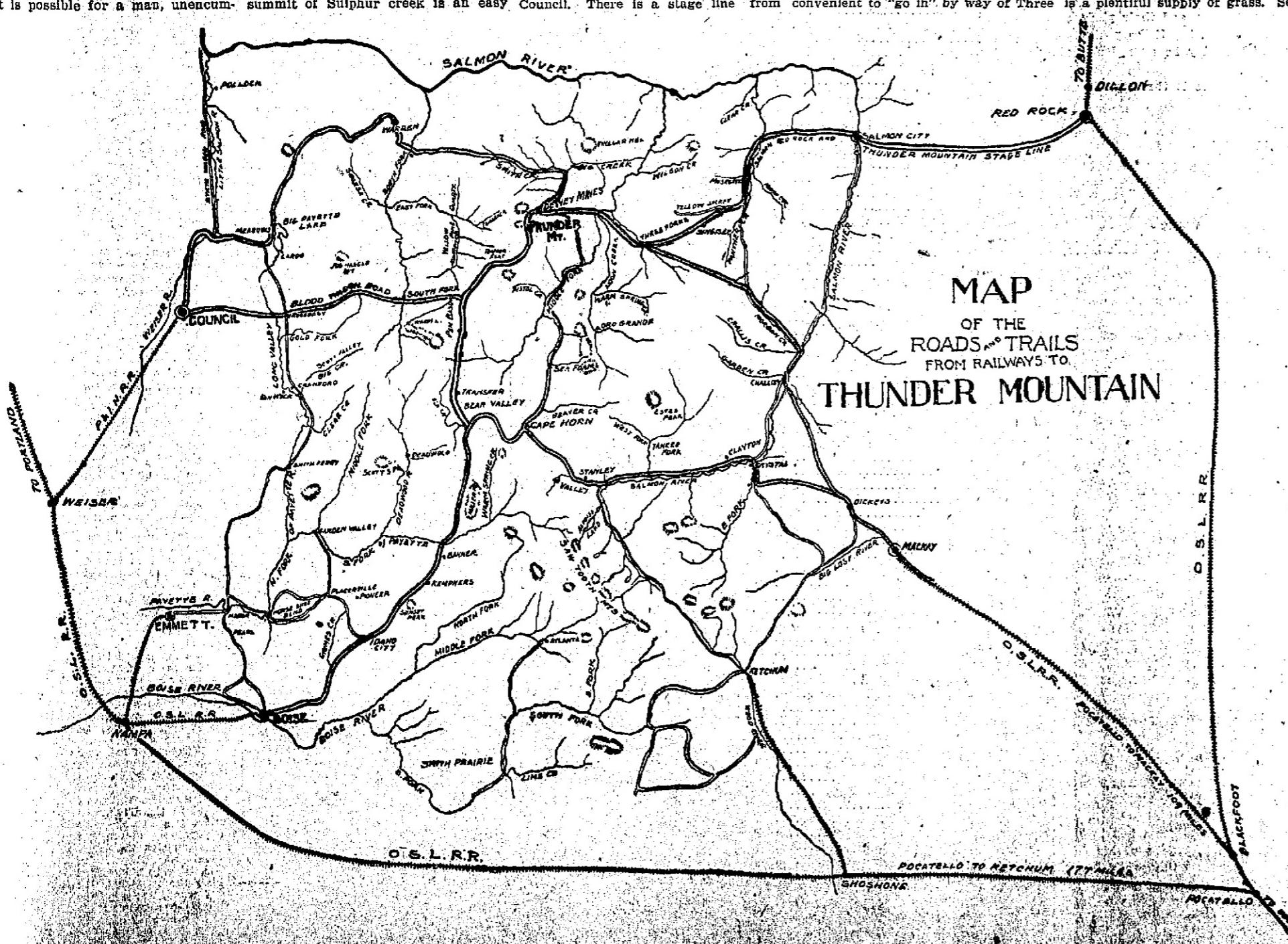


THE DEWEY MILL AT THUNDER MOUNTAIN.

when the boys were just dying for a bit of sport."

"Did he do that?"

"Sure. Everything was framed right and we had the rope on him, when the damed mean critter up and proved that he wasn't the man we wanted and we had to let him go. The boys never forgive him for that."—(The Standard)



THUNDER MOUNTAIN SETTLEMENT.
This Picture is a Recent One and Shows the Entire Settlement as It Is at Present.

Turned in to the Gazette by Wilson & Chandler.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

THURSDAY, APRIL 17.

Published Every Thursday
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

"FREE TRADE FOR THE FARMER; PROTECTION FOR THE TRUSTS."

CONGRESSMAN DICK of Ohio, who by the way is secretary of the Republican national committee, very aptly stated in the Republican congressional caucus that the enemies of the so-called "Cuban reciprocity bill" might well claim that the champions of that measure were in favor of "free trade for the farmer and protection for the trusts."

This Cuban bill is even worse than that.

It wears the mask of purity and progress while in reality it is vicious, venal and mean.

It pretends to carry into effect the noble doctrine of reciprocity as advocated by President McKinley in his last speech while in fact it is nothing more nor less than a bold attempt on the part of the most corrupt and corrupting trust of the world to filch some \$8,000,000 out of the treasury of the United States at the expense of the western farmers of the United States.

It masquerades as a friend of the down-trodden and poverty-stricken people of Cuba when in reality it does not add one penny to their resources nor one dime to their income.

It disfigures itself as a Republican measure when in fact it violates every pledge of the party and every tenet of its faith.

In the discussion of this measure by the sugar trust press of the country, pages of cant and hypocrisy have been inflicted upon the people.

We have been told over and over again that the people of Cuba were in the worst condition industrially and financially ever known in the island and that this measure would revive industry and give the people an income which would alleviate all of their suffering. Yet all of the reliable statements from that island show that the soil was never so thoroughly tilled as at the present time, that the people never were so prosperous, that the American sugar trust has bought for three years in advance the entire sugar crop of the island and that the passage of this bill would not affect the Cuban people in the slightest degree.

Mr. S. N. Wood, one of the leading citizens of Denver, recently visited Cuba and he states that the people are in anything but a poverty-stricken condition. That on the contrary they all appear busy and prosperous. The sugar mills are all in operation and the crops are very large. Mr. Wood's statements are more to be relied upon than those of all the sugar trust agents, lobbyists and editors combined.

The doctrine of reciprocity as announced by President McKinley is as follows:

"By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus. A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities; a mutual exchange is manifestly essential to the continued healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible, it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. WE SHOULD TAKE FROM OUR CUSTOMERS SUCH OF THEIR PRODUCTS AS WE CAN USE WITHOUT HARM TO OUR INDUSTRIES AND LABOR."

"Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a market abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet, and we should sell everywhere we can and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and productions, and thereby make a greater demand for home labor."

But this maverick bill now pending in congress, which loyal Republicans repudiate and which Democrats refuse to adopt, does not come within any of the conditions named by President McKinley as warranting reciprocity.

"WE SHOULD TAKE FROM OUR CUSTOMERS SUCH OF THEIR PRODUCTS AS WE CAN USE WITHOUT HARM TO OUR INDUSTRIES AND LABOR."

Sugar is not one of those products. Neither is the sugar trust an "infant industry" of the United States requiring \$8,000,000 from the treasury to keep it in existence.

The short of this whole matter is an attempt to give several millions to the sugar trust outright and an effort to set the precedent of placing a permanent bounty on Cuban-raised sugar over all other foreign sugar, thus increasing in a slight degree the orders from the eastern merchants and manufacturers of the United States by the inhabitants of that island.

Although the greatest and most profitable market in the world for the eastern merchants and manufacturers is in the western states, still those same eastern merchants and manufacturers seldom lose an opportunity to cripple or handicap the industries of the west.

One prosperous American farmer is worth more as a buyer of the products of the mills and shops of the east than a dozen prosperous Cuban farmers would be.

It seems marvelous that the eastern manufacturer who is so clever in so many ways is so densely ignorant about the western people, western ways and western trade.

The proposed reduction of 20 per cent. on Cuban sugar means the immediate closing of many beet-sugar factories in the United States and the stopping of the proposed construction of many more, for no person can tell where this policy will end when once it is begun.

Where the Republican party has had the great advantage over the Democratic party in recent years has been the confidence of the people in its platform pledges and the supreme faith in its ability at all times to fulfill those pledges.

If it breaks its promises to its people in this matter, so soon after its solemn pledges of 1890 to protect the beet-sugar industry, then well may all people lose faith in its intentions and its policy, for as Representative Littlefield well said in his speech in the Republican caucus, if the doctrine of protection is not to cover all industries equally and the west is to be discriminated against in that behalf then let the manufacturers of Pennsylvania and New England beware for the time will be short when the west will throw down all protection to eastern industries.

It certainly is an anomalous condition of affairs when western Republicans are compelled to look for help to Democratic members of congress to maintain the time-honored party principle of protection.

Fortunately it is almost certain that this Cuban bill will not become a law at this session of congress, for however pliable the Republican majority in the house may be, there are stalwarts enough in the senate to prevent its passage.

But the Republican managers in the house seem to lose sight of the fact that a congressional election takes place within a few months and that the future political complexion of that body depends upon the result in the beet-sugar sections of the country.

The western Republican members have generally remained true to their constituents and their pledges and they may receive an endorsement at the polls, if the Cuban bill does not become a law, but if the party to which they give their allegiance passes the bill in spite of their protests, they will probably be offered up as a vicarious sacrifice to the greed and disloyalty of their eastern colleagues.

The fight now on in congress is an interesting one and it is of far-reaching importance to the Republican party.

SENATOR HANNA AND THE LABOR PROBLEM.

THE RIGHTS of labor are not the result of evolution.

They have existed quite as long as the rights of capital.

It is their full recognition that is the fruitage of the thought and effort of the past decade.

Common sense and justice have supplemented cunning and domagogy in the councils of both labor and capital.

Capital is abandoning the lockout system, and labor is getting away from violence and strikes.

Fortunately for the rest of us, both capital and labor have reached the conclusion that they must not only get together, but that they must stay together.

The chip-on-the-shoulder day is a thing of the past. Labor has certain prerogatives which capital must recognize; capital has certain other prerogatives which labor must recognize.

The PEOPLE have certain rights which both must recognize.

Many of the leaders of capital and labor have quietly entertained these notions, but, it seems, the task of enforcing them has been left to one man—Senator Marcus A. Hanna.

And who else in public life could reasonably hope, not only to reconcile the differences between such potential forces as capital and labor, but to bring them into a genuine era of hearty good-will?

Senator Hanna is endowed with ability of the highest order, namely, good, substantial, common-sense. He has been blessed with a stalwart sense of justice, and, when one comes to take his measure, it will be seen that he is strong enough to lead the new coalition between capital and labor which promises so much for the present and future good of humanity.

And how is he able to do this?

By ascertaining what is the right of every controversy, and then by seeing that the right is done. His whole career has brought him into the closest contact with the representatives of both classes. He has employed in his great industrial enterprises thousands of laborers; paid them good wages; corrected abuses; righted wrongs; kept his industrial household in good order; treated his employees like men—and never had a strike.

When depression settled down on the business of the country, he met his men in a spirit of amity and good will, and his concessions to them were greater than their concessions to him. He never stooped to flatter or cajole them. He told them the truth, and credited them with the intelligence to see it. He wanted their respect quite as much as their affection. He has earned both.

On the other hand, Senator Hanna has for years been a commanding figure in the business and commercial world. He understands, by practice and experience, the methods of modern industrial life. He accepts as a condition the necessity of consolidating and uniting, instead of scattering and disintegrating, the capital of the country to develop and create the wealth and resources of the country.

As he sees the right of organization for capital, he accords the same right to labor.

He knows what are the duties of labor, and exacts them; he also understands the obligations of capital, and performs them. In addition to all this, he takes into consideration the rights of the people, and grants them.

The inevitable result has happened, as it was bound to happen. Capital, labor and the people respect him. More than this, they have confidence in him.

The settlement of every controversy between employer and employee, in which Senator Hanna has intervened, is a monument to his ripe judgment, his broad-minded policy, and to the wisdom and justice of his demands. The whole nation is under lasting obligations to him for this great public service, and the public feels that a man has been found who is great enough to solve in a practical way the problems which have hitherto been the dreams of theorists.

It will not do to attempt any partisan belittlement of Senator Hanna's leadership in the new compact between labor and capital. Misrepresentation and vilification have been heaped upon him with unmerciful severity. No man ever appeared in public life who was so coarsely defined. His own party was suspicious

of his motives. The opposition reviled him as the personification of everything that was immoral and dangerous to the republic. But, with admirable steadiness of purpose and strength of character, he has emerged from the storm with the respect of the whole country. All men look upon him with kindlier feelings than before, and he has become the friend of all classes. Hanna has gained the first rank of statesmanship, and already his figure has become colossal in our national life.

With all he emphatically and we believe sincerely declares he is not a candidate for president but is simply contributing his mite to the betterment of existing conditions.

THE COLORADO POLITICAL HOROSCOPE.

NANOTHER COLUMN of this paper will be found a communication from Judge Belford on the condition of the Republican party of Colorado.

He asks what remedy this paper can suggest for existing evils inside the party and how best the Republicans can achieve success at the polls.

The Gazette regrets it has not the wisdom necessary for a complete answer to the Judge's questions. However, there are some remedies which can be easily applied and which are patent to the most casual observer.

The prime one is for Republicans to actively take hold of their own party affairs, and in such numbers in every locality as to effectually squelch any and every attempt at ring or boss rule. The leaders referred to by Judge Belford are purely self-constituted leaders, and they will last only so long as the party permits them to exist.

The gag rule, packed conventions, Brown hotel coterie methods of settling results in state conventions have gone by forever. The aroused conscience of the party has compelled the adoption of fair rules, the election of an honorable business man as chairman, and an order from the president compelling federal office holders to keep aloof from active participation in politics.

Everything is in good shape for the rank and file of the party to have an inning, and, unless all signs fail, they intend to improve their opportunity.

We do not believe things have reached the point inside the Republican party in Colorado where the mediation of Senator Hanna as national chairman is required, although undoubtedly much harm is done the party in the state by the gross misrepresentations of the condition of affairs in Colorado to both the national chairman and the president by the gang which would like to perpetuate itself in power and favor so far as the federal administration is concerned. That crowd is so odious to Colorado voters as to lose the Republican party thousands of votes at every election, and to detract considerably from the fair fame and good name of the president as a disciple of clean government and as an advocate of fit appointees.

But the remedies are all within the easy grasp of the state Republicans. If it is not worth while for Republicans to arouse themselves to the effort required to drive the little coterie of repudiated politicians out of control of the party machinery, then it is not worth while to think about carrying the state this fall.

So generally and clearly is this fact understood in all parts of Colorado that it is quite certain that the members of the party will do their duty when the time arrives.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

PROFESSOR DEXTER, who was at one time connected with the Colorado Springs High school, and is now a member of the faculty of the University of Illinois, is establishing quite a reputation in a new department of science. His specialty may be described as physiological meteorology, that is to say, he studies the effects of weather upon human health, temper and actions.

The Gazette has previously called the attention of its readers to some of Professor Dexter's conclusions, and now we have a new table, the result of a careful analysis of the records of schools, banks, police departments and boards of health, showing the effects upon individuals of the absence of wind. Representing normal behavior by the figures 100, the following table shows the variation caused by calms or weather when the wind blows less than four miles an hour.

Schools, absences	314	Insanity, (male)	67
Schools, deportment	50	Insanity, (female)	34
Penitentiary deportment	80	Suicide	62
Assault and battery (male).....	89	Death	104
Assault and battery (female)	45	Policemen off duty	105
Drunkenness, (male)	78	Banks, Errors in	105

These figures show that in calms there are three times as many absences from school as when the wind is blowing at a normal rate, that there are only about half as many cases of misconduct, and two-thirds as many deaths. In general, Professor Dexter interprets the figures to mean that during calms those life phenomena which are due to depleted vitality are excessive, while those due to excessive vitality are deficient in number. Two general causes are looked for to account for this condition. "The first is based upon the general facts bearing upon ventilation, and the second upon those of atmospheric electricity. The first would only be applicable to the conditions of large cities, while the second would be valid for any spot on the earth's surface." If the normal proportions of oxygen are to be maintained in the immediate vicinity of great combustion of oxygen fresh air must be some means be brought in to take the place of that, the normal mixture of which has been disturbed. We are quite familiar with these facts in their bearing upon the ventilation of buildings, but there is no difference except that of magnitude between a building in which the air is being robbed of its oxygen through combustion, and a city in which the same process is going on.

Professor Dexter is recognized as a careful and reliable student. He is not a crank or jump at conclusions, and his experiments are valuable. If it is true that calm weather tends towards deficient vitality, it is probably equally true that an excess of wind tends towards excessive vitality.

In this there may be an explanation, both of some of the benefits derived from a residence in Colorado, and some of the ill consequences consequent upon a continued residence in this state. All of these physiological results are attributed by the unthinking to the altitude. It is the "altitude" that benefits the invalid, and the person who goes to the sea level does so as a relief from the "altitude." Possibly the wind and the sunshine have a good deal more to do with them than the elevation above sea level.

THE PROGRESS OF A DECADE.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT has recently issued a bulletin showing the progress that has been made by this country in the decade from 1880 to 1900.

The figures are of great interest and value, and they show conclusively the great progress that is being made by this nation in every avenue of material prosperity.

	1890.	1900.
Area, continental, square miles	3,025,600	3,025,600
Population	62,622,250	76,303,387
Population, per square mile	20.70	25.22
Wealth	\$65,037,091,000.00	\$94,300,000,000.00
Wealth, per capita	1,038.57	1,235.86
Debt, per capita, less cash in treasury	14.32	14.52
Circulation of money	1,420,251,270.00	2,055,150,998.00
Circulation, per capita	22.82	26.93
Deposits in savings banks	1,524,844,500.00	2,449,647,885.00
Deposits in national banks	1,485,095,356.00	2,508,248,588.00
Deposits in savings banks, number	4,258,893	6,107,083
Receipts, net ordinary	\$ 403,080,932.00	\$ 567,240,852.00
Receipts, customs	229,658,586.00	233,164,871.00
Receipts, internal revenue	142,506,706.00	295,327,927.00
Expenditures, net ordinary	261,637,203.00	447,558,465.00
Expenditures, war	44,882,538.00	184,774,688.00
Expenditures, navy	22,005,206.00	55,653,076.00
Expenditures, pensions	106,836,556.00	140,877,318.00
Public debt	1,552,140,205.00	2,186,961,092.00
Interest on public debt	36,099,284.00	40,150,333.00
Imports of merchandise	789,310,409.00	849,04

PAGE FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY Ella Celeste Adams

ING IT IN sadness when the sun goes down
Beyond the vision of thy fairest dream—
If perchance from some far distant land
Lonely heart-try answers through the gloom—
Is worth, O Soul in sorrow torn—
Song is worth.

It is sunshine—when the sadness comes
All the universe is fair for thee—
To be somewhere in one weary life
Would waken to a song once more.
Dight heart, in that this thing might be,
Song is worth.

It is silence. When the voices crowd,
Singing denial of the truth you tell—
Low, brave heart, within thy weary strife,
One at home, would lisp thy work
In the soul-soul to kindred soul—
Song is worth.

—Thomas Becket.

ANYONE who has made even a casual study of the possibilities of journalism in its relation to everyday life, will appreciate and agree with the sentiments herein expressed, in the course address on "The Finer Forces" in which Miss Lillian Whiting, the well-known writer of Boston, spoke at the Woman's National Press Association on the evening of March 21, Washington, D. C.

Whiting said in part: "Service is the joy giving factor in life. It is spontaneous as light, as sunshine, and the journalist, by the very nature of his vocation, may relate himself to human life with infinite sympathy. Journalism is the greatest of modern forces; the one enters the most intimately and directly into the influences that cause to make or mar, to elevate or depress the largest number of people, assumption, then, that journalism matter of art and of ethics in its forces that involve most of the in one that we, as journalists, hardly fail to concede, for the finerization in which we are beginning to live, and which is at once the cause of the effect of finer forces, demands moral and ethical purposes as vital factors of every great achievement.

No expression of life is more deeply known than in journalism. For indeed, when we come to issue this all-pervasive force, this powerful influence which, by reading and directing the individual, shaping the national destiny, we see that of life itself, and we realize that newspapers have souls, even may be said of corporations. newspaper is not only the contemplative, but it is the magic mirror, forward; and it shows us not what is, but what should be. The ideal meet in its pages.

personal qualities that make one a favorite guest in the drawing room not indispensable to the news office, the same awakening of refinement, tact and sympathetic comprehension, with the added obligation of energy and reliability. Opportunities correspond with almost mathematical accuracy to the ability for us them. Fitness for any work creates its own theater of action. That vigilance which is the price of success will exact of the journalist three things—good health, constant literary study and study of life. Health is largely a mental and moral as well physical condition than we often realize, and it has a very intimate connection with good sleep. How often people leave the journal office, fatigued, wearied with the artist. If he would bring his work clearness of thought, necessary to establish the circuit between brain and hand, he must on good sleep avoid late suppers excitements that absorb all nervous force and leave one drifting helplessly at the mercy of demands rather to be able by vitality and vigor to stand the situation. Social recreation is one thing; social dissipation is another. Fortunately for one who, the losier, must so live as to his energies and powers available the morning, and who cannot yet extricate himself from the tides of a forced life—fortunately for him there constantly advancing tendency earlier hours in the social world, as far as social life goes, there seems positive necessity for late hours, even though one enjoys most of the entertainments, public and private; and sleep is a condition that must surely be insisted on by ones who do to strong and enduring journal work. If he conceives of journeys in the light of the caricature of the mere writing of personal facts, fiction notes, and light gossip will matter less but of what concern mind, body they are written; and desire a wide outlook, a questing, high and elevated purpose, it matters.

* * *

reply to the questions asked by describer, "Did Victor Hugo believe equal rights for women?" It so, what the ever do to show it?" The editor of the Woman's Journal makes this:

Hugo was ahead of his time in many respects. Among other advanced ideas, he believed in equal rights for women. At the International Women's Conference held in Paris, 1878, at which he was present, he was the only one who voted in favor of the resolution that women should be admitted to the meetings. He also supported the movement for women's suffrage.

The style is not nearly as appropriate for older girls as it is apt to give them an awkward appearance. Wash fabrics are made up in box plaited frocks and bands of insertion or lace are applied between the plaited. The same trimming is used at the bottom of the skirts and forms squares where it crosses the long lines.

Charming little caps made of pale yellow or pale pink silk are trimmed with narrow bands of lace which cover the round cap; on the back one sees a rose and on the bunch of forget-me-nots tucked away in front, resting softly on the hair. The caps are usually made to match the coat with which they are worn, and most of the shops show complete sets consisting of coat, hood and muff.

For dressy toilettes, white, and shades of white removed from white, are very much worn. They are delicate tones of yellow called "white-wine" and "yellow." The promise of thy amethyst wing.

The hope that feeds thy throat!

—Maurice Thompson.

When the bishop came to dinner, he said grace. But one day, when other company came, Agnes, a young debutante, said, "Shall we say grace too?" "No," said mamma, "it will be a very informal dinner, and I think it is not necessary." When the guests were all gathered about the table, the little girl exclaimed, "When we eat, we say grace!" Mammy says this is such an internal dinner that we need not have grace today." (Baltimore Sun).

Unconsciousness, which is the servant of the imagination, is the patient's teacher, and although the

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MINES AND MINING

ANACONDA DECIDES TO LEASE.

Special to the Gazette. Cripple Creek, April 12.—The Anaconda Mining company has decided to lease its entire estate on Bull Hill and for the present can company operations. This action has been decided upon by the company officials as a result of the excellent returns now being received under the leasing system. The company owns about 94 acres of Gold Hill territory, and there are at present about 30 different sets of lessees operating upon the ground. Of the lessees about one-half are now in shipping ore. During the past year the Anaconda company has been paid, approximately \$60,000 in royalties by the lessees. The miners in the company's employ have been laid off. It is stated that many of them will attempt to secure leases from the company.

NEAR DOCTOR-JACK POT SHOT. The annual meeting of the Work Mining & Milling company was held in this city yesterday, there being represented 380,288 shares of stock out of 1,000,000 shares. The capitalization of \$1,000,000 shares. The directors listened to very full reports from the officers. The report of the president follows:

"Colorado Springs, April 3.
To the Stockholders of the Work Mining & Milling Company:
I beg to submit herewith the reports of the superintendent and of the treasurer for the past year."

"In reading over the superintendent's report, you will see that a great deal of development work has been accomplished by the company's lessees, but the results as yet have not been very encouraging. The Morning Glory Mining & Leasing company, working in conjunction with the Doctor Jack Pot company, we not only obtain the benefit of their assistance in sinking the shaft and taking care of the water, but are receiving a monthly rental for sharing with our lessees the use of the main shaft. It is fortunate that all this extensive work was not undertaken by your directors on company account, as was suggested by some of the stockholders at the time this agreement was entered into, otherwise the resources of the company would long ago have been exhausted, and we would now be facing the embarrassment of meeting a large and overwhelming indebtedness. No work is at present being done on company account, and none is under contemplation by the management in the immediate future."

"J. K. Weyand has purchased a one-third interest in the R. M. Lester lease on the Addie C. on Mineral hill, for a consideration of \$300. The showing of the lease is very good, and it is believed that it improved with each shot. Mr. Weyand has looked into conditions on Mineral hill quite thoroughly, and he is confident that the Addie C. has the making of a big producer."

The Practical Leasing company, operating on the Trachyte, sent out a shipment of seven carloads of ore the first of the week. The ore is expected to return values of about one and one-half ounces to the ton. Sinking is still in progress, and another level will be started for the ore shoot as soon as the 400-foot station is reached.

Recent developments at the Half-Moon property of the Maton company on Gold hill indicate that this property will soon be sending out a good product.

"Development work on the lowest level and shown six inches of ore and it has been driven up on for a distance of 15 feet. Drifting will be continued until the junction with the phonite dyke and the Johnson vein is reached. In the 400-foot level there is an excellent showing, and assays as high as \$1,000 are being obtained."

The Empire State company, operating on the old Orphan Belle, have been making an increased production of late. Six carloads of ore were shipped by the company the first of the week.

The Fitch lease on the Burns, or the Acacia company, sent out two carloads of two-ounce ore this week.

BIG CONSOLIDATION OF PROPERTIES.

A circular was issued yesterday by the Woods Investment company announcing a consolidation of the properties they control on Bull hill, and adjacent sections of Cripple Creek. The deal involves the organization of a new company, not yet named, with a capitalization of \$5,000,000.

The properties which will go into the consolidation are: The Consolidated Mines company, owning 50 acres and controlling about 85 more; The New Zealand Consolidated Mining company, owning 22 acres; the Battle Mountain Consolidated Gold Mining company, owning 22 acres; the Columbine-Victor Deep Mining and Tunnel company, owning 41 acres; the Denver Gold Mining company, owning 17 acres; the Bonanza Queen, owning one and one-half claims; the Columbine Gold Mining company owning several claims on Squaw mountain and the United Mines Transportation, owning valuable tunnels and some surface ground. In all, the new company will own 181 acres, and control, or hold a large interest in about 184 acres, more.

The distribution of the new stock of the new company will be as follows:

To The Consolidated M. Co., 1,908,000 shares. To The New Zealand Com. M. Co. 220,000 To The Damon Gold Mining Co. 200,000 To The Columbine-Victor Deep Mining and Tunnel Co. 200,000 To The Battle Mountain Consolidated Gold Mining Co. 455,180 To The Columbine Gold Mining Company. 29,700 To The Bonanza Queen Gold Mining Company. 25,000 To The United Mines Transportation Co. 225,000

3,924,780

The exact amount which each stockholder will get per 1,000 shares has not yet been calculated. Owing to the fact that some companies own stock in others which are to be included in the merger, such as the Consolidated Mine, which owns stock in the New Zealand, United Mines, Bonanza Queen, and others, it will be a matter of much intricacy to determine the exact amounts due.

The general proportion, however, is as follows:

One share of Consolidated Mines Co. for one share of the new stock.

One share of New Zealand Cons. M. Co. for one share of the new stock.

Five shares of Battle Mt. Cons. G. M. Co. for one share of the new stock.

Ten shares of Damon G. M. Co. for one share of the new stock.

Ten shares of Columbine-V. D. M. & T. Co. for one share of the new stock.

Thirty-three and one-third shares of Columbine Gold M. Co. for one share of the new stock.

Fifty shares of Bonanza Queen G. M. Co. for one share of the new stock.

One share of United Mines Trans. Co. for 100 shares of the new stock.

The actual terms of the consolidation are such that it is made one of the most important yet consummated in the Cripple Creek district. The Consolidated Mines and New Zealand Consolidated are already dividend payers, and the former property is a large and rich producer. The ownership of the United Mines tunnel, with a total trackage of 9,622 feet, will be a very important item in developing and operating the properties. The conserving of legal interests, the economy of a general plan of development, the generally compact group in which the ground lies all go to add to the importance of the merger.

The new company will have over 1,000,000 shares in the treasury and considerably over \$200,000 cash in the till. At the time the deal is ratified, the ratification there is no doubt as the control of all of the stock is held by the Woods Investment company.

At least a one per cent dividend will be paid at the outset; and as the production from the various properties is increased the dividend rate can be made larger.

The systems of veins which will be embraced in the combined acreage are among the richest in the district. The veins opened in the Wild Horse are constantly growing richer as depth is gained; and an important consider-

ation which urged the consolidation was the fact that the various systems are situated at some distance from each other and in different formations, thus assuring a greater degree of permanency than if dependent upon one locality.

This consolidation is effected with no promotion fees, whatever, and it is agreed in mining circles that it's a fair, as well as a valuable consolidation. The Woods Investment company has made other mergers, upon the fairness of which they have been congratulated.

Meetings of the stockholders of the eight companies will be held on May 11 and 12 next, the calls having been mailed yesterday with the notices of the merger.

BIG RECORD IN PRODUCTION.

The production of Cripple Creek has never been so obviously heavy as it is this month. The mills at Colorado City report that their ore bins are overflowing with ore, and that there are constantly standing on the side tracks near the plants from 100 to 150 cars which cannot be accommodated in the bins at either of the mills. The ore is being run through as rapidly as possible, and no further congestion is appearing in the number of cars which are waiting to be relieved; but it seems as if the mills could not possibly gain sufficiently on the ore which is coming from camp to make more bin room.

One or two mines have reported during the last week that there was some difficulty in securing cars for ore. This is a condition which has not troubled the mine owners since the new road entered the camp, and it is not thought that it can continue. But the production was never heavier, in tonnage at least, than it is during this month.

Mr. R. A. Mills of Syracuse, N. Y., who was in the city yesterday looking after his mining investments, stated that he had just returned from Cripple Creek, where he was greatly impressed with the amount of ore coming from all parts of the district.

"It was a source of the utmost amazement to me," he said, "to see the immense number of cars which are constantly leaving the district on all three of the roads. I think it must take an easterner to appreciate what Cripple Creek is doing, for surely this condition cannot be appreciated here, or there would not be so much discouragement as I have encountered among the mining men since I came west. If the local offices could be filled up with New York men for a week you would see a quality of enthusiasm equal to that which you experienced here three years ago. It is only because you have grown used to it that you are discouraged."

THE WEAKNESS OF ELKTON.

The continued weakness in Elktown has aroused even more interest in mining circles than did its first radical decline, and many rumors have been circulated about the property. It is learned from a reliable source that the mine has not yet established itself on a profitable basis, and that a report will probably be forthcoming from the officers in a week or two, announcing the condition, and also communicating the fact that the next dividend will be passed.

The circular will state that not only did the mine lose over \$2,000 in February, but that in March the losses exceeded \$8,000, and in April the mine is likely to run even further behind. The reason given for this disastrous condition of things will be the water problem, which has never been more disconcerting to the management than it is at the present time.

The mine is making 1,600 gallons a minute, and the wear and tear on the machinery is something very great. Not only does it require a large amount of power to operate the pumps, but the pumps themselves are subject to a strain which proves, in a few months, to be almost crippling, so that new ones will be required to keep the mine dry.

The management is pulling together, and Superintendent Henley is doing his utmost to bring the property onto a paying basis. Many compliments have been heard both in Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs on the way he has taken hold of the situation, which is one of the most difficult which has ever confronted a mine manager. The Elktown mine was profitable when there were rich stopes in the upper levels to draw from. But after these stopes were exhausted by the late superintendent, and the property had to be developed in the lower levels, the immense difficulty of mining ore against such odds of water soon thrust the property onto a losing basis. This fully explains the persistent weakness of the shares on the market.

ONE CENT AND A HALF.

The directors of the Gold Hill Bonanza Mining company met in this city yesterday morning and declared a dividend of one and one-half cents per share on the capital stock of \$1,000,000 shares. The dividend amounts to \$15,000 and will be paid on the 22nd instant to stockholders whose names appear on the company's books on April 19.

Some very rich ore is now being mined on the Hoosier, situated on Tenderfoot hill, and the indications are that the south side mine will again become one of the big shippers of the district. In the cross vein, which was encountered some time ago, drifts are being extended both at the forty-foot and 225-foot levels. The greater portion of the force employed is on drifts, but the output caused by the closing down of two or three steady producers to permit repairs of machinery.

A shipment was sent out by the lessees working on the Mary McKinley dump on Monday. The consignment consisted of one car of low grade ore, and is to be followed up by a similar one next week. The lessees are going over the big rock pile and finding that values are easily saved. The Doctor Jack Pot company, and other corporations owning large dumps, have recently granted similar privileges to operators, until there is now scarcely a dump in the district which has not its leasers. In this way private persons are enabled to make a good profit, while the companies find that rock which had been considered nothing but waste is suddenly given a value to them in royalties.

New shaft is to be sunk on the Denver lode, on Howell hill, covering what is believed to be the south extension of the Independence dike. Boston investors have agreed to put up sufficient funds to carry the shaft to a depth of 500 feet, from which depth the property will be thoroughly explored. Much money has been spent south of the independence mine, and little ore has so far been taken out. Mining men attribute the barrenness of the southern extension in this part of the country to the fact that invariably do the miners strike a vein which is not payable. But at all events the present work is to be done to ascertain the value of the vein.

The Practical Leasing company shipped nearly 200 tons of ore last week from the Trachyte, on Bull Hill. The ore will average in the neighborhood of \$30 a ton. It now looks as though the Trachyte would prove to be one of the big bonanza low grade properties of the district.

The company is managed by some of the best known mining men in Colorado. Mr. Irving Howert is the president; Mr. W. H. Burns, the vice president; Mr. Frank G. Peck, the secretary, and Mr. J. A. Hayes, the treasurer. The other directors are: Messrs. W. S. Nichols, Charles L. Tutt and Spencer Penrose.

THE DECLINE IN PORTLAND.

Portland was the sensation of the mining stock market yesterday. A heavy loss was suffered by Elktown, but the decline in Portland to \$1.74, a price which has not been known by these shares in years, and under trading conditions which the exchange is doing, is the most remarkable of all other matters of interest which the market presented.

Briefly the rumors circulating on the floor of the exchange about this stock were these: That the future prosperity of the mine depends upon the success with which the new mill is operated; also that a very large production of high-grade ore is being made at the present time. The 400 men, it is stated, who are now employed in the property, are taking out more money than was taken out by the original force of 700 men. This is due to the necessity for meeting heavy payments on the mill; and to the fact that only high-grade ore is being taken out—ore which, under no circumstances, would be run through the company's mill. It is as rich that it would have to go to the smelters, anyway.

President Burns was asked yesterday if the mine was in as good a condition as usual, and he replied that it had never been in a better condition. "It is running itself practically," he stated, "as we have not yet chosen a successor for Superintendent Trevethan, but the property is in splendid condition, and everything is running smoothly.

"When will a new superintendent be chosen?" he was asked.

"I can't tell you," he replied, "but we shall not get a man from Leadville. We shall have some one who does not have to be taught how to mine in Cripple Creek."

"Are you anticipating any difficulty in saving the values at the new mill?" he was next questioned. In connection with the rumor referred to before, it was stated that the new mill might not prove so great a saving as was expected.

"Our mill," stated President Burns, most emphatically, "is of the most modern in the country, and have several thousand dollars to bet that it will be found to save more values from Cripple Creek ores than any mill now treating rock from that camp. We have not the slightest apprehension about the success of the mill when we make the trial run in about two weeks."

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THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN COLORADO SPRINGS.

Y. M. C. A. CONTRACT LET

At their meeting held at 10:30 yesterday morning the trustees of the Young Men's Christian association decided to accept the bid of J. W. Atkinson for the erection of the superstructure of the new Association building.

His figure is \$56,700, the second lowest bid being that of Lynn S. Atkinson for \$40,900. The third bidder in the competition was George Wright, who was about \$500 higher than L. S. Atkinson.

The papers closing the contract will be signed as soon as Mr. Atkinson furnishes a fidelity company's bond to secure the performance of the contract.

At the meeting of the Y. M. C. A. of the present month will probably see the actual performance of considerable work under this contract. The terms of the contract will call for its completion within a specified time and it is the hope of the officers and members of the association that they can have their next New Year reception in the new association building. As the specifications for the building call for a considerable amount of material that will have to be imported from Oregon, however, the starting of work under the contract may be delayed longer than is expected.

The acceptance of the figures submitted was with the understanding that the lowest bidder should fall to comply with all the conditions imposed upon him by the trustees, precedent to the signing of the contract, the contract should pass to the next higher bidder. The arrangement of all matters incident to the furnishing of the bond, etc., is in the hands of Architect T. P. Barber.

Mr. Atkinson has been asked to furnish a fidelity company's bond to secure the performance of the contract, and formally will be complied with immediately. The orders for the materials will be placed immediately upon the execution of the papers and the end

UNAWAY DAUGHTER WAS LOCATED HERE.

After a hunt of two nights and a day a 16-year-old daughter and a girl companion, Mrs. Morton of Cripple Creek, finally discovered the runaway girl and took them back to the gold camp yesterday morning. The mother was assisted in the hunt by the police and sheriff's men and was assisted in her capture by Deputy Sheriff Dayton. Mrs. Morton came down from Cripple Creek on Wednesday night to follow her daughter and the other girls. She hunted all over Colorado Springs for her but was unable to locate them. The police were asked to assist in the hunt and did so. The search was continued all day Thursday but still with no success. This evening, the attorney learned that the girls had left with Bert Wills, a well-known driver of this city. Wills could be located until Mrs. Morton finally learned upon another hack driver who, when questioned, told her that Wills had gone to Colorado City with the girls. The hack driver told Mrs. Morton that he was going over to Colorado City with some passengers and in response to her pleadings permitted her to sit on the driver's seat with him. On the way they passed another hack which the driver recognized as the one Bert Wills drove. Mrs. Morton got out and flagged this hack which stopped, but suddenly started up again and, while the passengers sat off at full speed, toward Colorado City. It was thought that the girls were inside the hack and recognized the woman and the driver to go on.

Mrs. Morton stood in the street crying piteously. The friendly backman took her up on the driver's seat again and brought her back to this city. Deputy Sheriff Dayton was notified and sent to find the runaways. He learned that Wills and the girls were to take the Midland train at Manitou presumably for Cripple Creek. Dayton got on the train here and rode over to Manitou. There he found the party and the two girls in charge. He brought them back to this city and turned them over to Mrs. Morton. The kind mother took her daughter and the other girl back home yesterday morning.

Mrs. Morton did not swear out a warrant for Wills' arrest and the officers did not take him in, so he was allowed to go free.

FUGITIVE CAPTURED.

By Associated Press.

Boston, April 10.—Detectives, assisted by a Boston inspector, have captured Philip A. Troutteller, alias A. P. Taylor, on a warrant charging him with being a fugitive from justice in Colorado Springs, but the police say that the man also wanted in connection with the cases of Wooly and Rabbone in the Cuban postal fraud charges.

Trotteller is said to be under charge of larceny of \$1,500 from Elmeline Baker of Colorado Springs, in April, 1888. It is said he received the money for purposes of investment and devoted it to his personal use.

Sheriff W. R. Gilbert left Denver for Boston on Wednesday to get Troutteller, who is wanted in this city on a charge of larceny at batte. The charge was preferred April 7 last, but the suit has been held until the man can be secured.

The charge against Troutteller is preferred by Elmeline Baker of this city who alleges that in January, 1888, she gave him \$1,500 with which to buy mining stocks for her. She further alleges that the man also wanted in connection with the cases of Wooly and Rabbone in the Cuban postal fraud charges.

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PICKETT WAS PLEASED WITH SHORT LINE TRIP.

Grand Exalted Prince Charles E. Pickett, of the Elks, was the guest of honor with the Cripple Creek Victor Elks on Sunday, went to Pueblo yesterday via Florence and will proceed to Salt Lake today making one or two stops en route, probably at Leadville and Grand Junction.

According to members of the local lodge who were with him throughout the day on Sunday, Mr. Pickett regarded the Short Line as the finest bit of railroad that he had ever seen. He said that it beat anything that he had ever heard of and that he would certainly advise all Elks going from the eastern states to Salt Lake to attend the coming meeting of the grand lodge to stop over in Colorado Springs and take advantage of the opportunity of seeing this grand scenery and appreciating the magnificence of the scale upon which railroad construction has been accomplished in the building of this road.

The train that took the Elks to Cripple Creek Sunday was one calculated to please the most fastidious person. The engine, No. 7, and all the coaches had been in the shops for re-painting and were as clean and spotless as a new step. Not a spot had been set on the steps of the coaches. The interior of the cars was entirely attractively decorated, and the decorations have been made by him and his wife, and that he intended to do over to him all the property as a mark of affection and because he could handle better in his own name. She consented.

OLD MAN DIED AT THE TABLE.

The diners at the Star restaurant at 109 South Tejon street were startled Saturday noon by the sudden death of a man who had been his constant guest at the restaurant for many years.

ting at one of the tables.

The man was David F. Clark. He had entered the restaurant but a minute before and had taken his seat at one of the tables to await the return of his nephew, who had gone to the depot to look after their baggage. Without warning he fell from his chair and lay lifeless in the restaurant. Reached him he was dead. The coroner was notified and the dead body was taken to Fairley's undertaking parlors where Dr. D. W. Reed held a post-mortem examination and decided that death was due to heart failure.

The dead man was 73 years of age. He and his nephew had been to California but the old gentleman was declining rapidly and they had started back to their homes in the east. They reached this city on their return journey Saturday morning and registered at the Savoy hotel on Nevada avenue. At noon his nephew, Mr. S. M. Blampham, took the old gentleman to the Star restaurant, and then set out for the depot to arrange to have their baggage transferred to the evening Santa Fe train for the east. The nephew had scarcely left the old man before the dead disease claimed him.

The dead man's home was in New Hampshire but the nephew and the dead man's brother live in Syracuse, N. Y. The body was shipped to Syracuse last night and will be buried there.

ANTLERS FIRE CASE MUST BE RETRIED.

The court of appeals yesterday denied the motion of the D. & R. G. railroad to quash the conviction of the Crissey-Fowler case, which was a short time ago remanded to the district court in this city for a rehearing. The effect of yesterday's ruling in the case will be to have it tried again in the district court here.

The acceptance of the figures submitted was with the understanding that the lowest bidder should fall to comply with all the conditions imposed upon him by the trustees, precedent to the signing of the contract, the contract should pass to the next higher bidder. The arrangement of all matters incident to the furnishing of the bond, etc., is in the hands of Architect T. P. Barber.

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